# THE ANTIOCH NEWS.

50 PER YEAR. ANTIOCH, ILLINOIS, THURSDAY DECEMBER 5, 1918 VOL. XXXII. NO. 14


## DRESS OF OUR BOYS OVER THERE

### Several Have Been Supplied; If You Know Them Hand Them In

### TWENTY-FOUR ADDRESSES

In last week's issue of the News Mr. C. James made an appeal for the name and address of every Antioch boy now overseas. At the present time he is in possession of a list of twenty-four names and addresses. They are:

Corp. Frank A. Cobb, 7th Ammunition Train, Co. "C" 7th Division.

Private Madison E. Cobb, Co. "B", 29 Infantry, A P. O. 762.

Private Charles O. Cobb, Battery A, 331st Field Artillery.

Corp. James L. Waters, Co. "C", 331st Infantry.

Corp. James Clyde Fields, Co. "C", 331st Infantry.

Corp. Raymond L. Webb, Co. "C", 331st Infantry.

Alonzo R. Runyard, U. S. A., P. O. No. 717, Ordinance department.

Thorvald Laursen, Photo Section 6, Air Service.

Corp. John R. Fields, Co. "B", 7th Division Motor Supply Train.

Private Harold E. Fillweber, Co. "B" 56th Engineers, 12th Platoon.

Lieut. Miles A. Hulett, 132nd Field Artillery, 61st Brig.

Corp. Arthur Maplethorp, Co. "L", 56th Infantry.

Private John Wold, 4th Army Corps, A. P. O. No. 775, Headquarters No. 2.

Private Karl E. Jyrch Jr., Co. "M" 32 Infantry.

Private G. Jyrch, Bugler, Battery "F" 332.

Geo. Albert Waters, App. Seaman, USN Avation Station, Cotes-du-Nord, Tregnier, France.

Joseph Clinton Smith, Co. "H", 341st Infantry.

Private Russell J. Harden, Sept. R D (1 998-R )

Private Ben C. Drury, Co. "C", 503 Engineers

Corp. Wm. Davis, Co. "E", 108 Engineers, 33rd Division.

Private Edward J. Forbrick, Base Hospital, Unit 77.

Musician Harry M. Radtke, 79th Field Artillery Band.

Private John Henry Message, Base Hospital No. 25, American 785.

Wm. Cassidy U. S. N. T. Barracks, U. S. Naval Forces Europe, Base 6.

Private Eugene A. Brown, Co. "C", 13 Railway Engineers, A. E. F., France, via N. Y.

Geo. Garland, Wagoner, Co. A. 314 Ammunition train, A. E. F. France.

He also has a list of twenty-six names without the address. They are:

Frank Stickles, Clifford Smith, Oliver Winter, Floyd Horton, Harry Palmer, ... Palmer, Lloyd Billet, Harry Cush ... James Caple, Homer Case, Leslie ...wood, Frank Gray, ...rank Johnson, Clark Kalburn, Walter ...g, Chris Laursen, John Mueller, ... Olsen, Adolph Pesat, Leo Rogan, ...er Taylor, Herbert Trieger, John ...p, Clarence Brogan, and Joseph ...ndes.

... James asks that everyone read ... list over carefully then if you ...e that a name has been omitted ...im up and tell him. And if you ...upply any one of the missing ad...es he will be glad to get it.

#### Importance of the Past.

...think of ourselves as masters of ...abits is to bait a trap for our ...moral death. What we are at ...moment, what we can do at this ...nt, depends not only upon mak...p our minds at the time being ...lso upon how we have made up ...minds countless other times in ...nds of minutes already gone by ...ow out of our control. The one ...we cannot control is the past; ..., however, control us for good or ...Youth's Companion.

#### "Earn Your Salt."

...n any one earns a salary he is ..."earning his salt," for the word ...has a very interesting story. ...the Roman governor traveled ...rounds through the provinces ...e governed, the people at each ...y place had to provide him with ... his horses and salt for him...lis was his salarium—sal being ...n for salt—or his "salt money."

## 1,959,767 Yanks and 53,000 Motors in France Nov. 11

As part of America's military effort, November 11, when an armistice was declared, the United States had in France 78,391 officers and 1,881,376 men.

The American army has in operation 967 standard gauge freight cars of American manufacture. It has in service 350 locomotives and 973 cars of foreign origin. Eight hundred and forty-three miles of standard gauge railway were constructed. Five hundred miles of this have been built since June 1. One hundred and fifteen miles of road and 140 miles of German light railways were repaired and put in operation. Two hundred and twenty-five miles of French railway were operated by the Americans. There were in operation November 11, more than 53,000 motor vehicles.

In army terms, one ration represents the quantity of each article each man is entitled to daily. The Americans have 390,000,000 rations of beans alone, 183,000,000 rations of flour and flour substitutes, 266,000,000 rations of milk, 161,000,000 rations of butter or substitutes, 143,000,000 rations of sugar, 89,000,000 rations of meat, 57,000,000 rations of coffee and 113,000,000 rations of rice, hominy and other foods. There are 761,000,000 rations of cigarettes and tobacco in other forms. In the construction and improvement of dockage and warehouses, ten steamer berths have been built at Bordeaux, having a total length of 4,100 feet. At Montoir, near St. Nazaire, eight berths are under construction with a total length of over 3,200 feet. These however, do not indicate the magnitude of the effort of the engineer corps.

## Result of United War Work Campaign

The following are the amounts of the subscriptions as made by school districts in the Township of Antioch in the recent Campaign November 11th to 20th.

| | Public Sub | Victory Boys | Victory Girls | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| DisNo.26 | $128.00 | (1) $5 | | $1 00 |
| DisNo.27 | 132.00 | | | $132 00 |
| DisNo.30 | 44.50 | (1) $5 00 | | 49.50 |
| DisNo.31 | 96.00 | (1) $5 | | 101.00 |
| DisNo.33 | 152 65 | (2) $10 00 | | 162.65 |
| DisNo.34 | 1132 60 | (21) 105 | (21) 105 | 1342 60 |
| Village of Antioch | | | | |
| DisNo 35 | 107.75 | | | 107.75 |
| DisNo.36 | 102.00 | (3) $15 | (1) $5 | 122.00 |
| Total | 26 boys | 25 girls | | $215.50 |

On behalf of the County and Local Committee I desire to express my thanks to The Antioch Boy's Relief for their generous subscription of one hundred dollars to the United War Work Campaign; and to all those who worked in the soliciting of subscriptions which made possible the raising of the above amount.

## Card Party For Boys Relief

There will be a card party in the Woodman hall, Friday evening, Dec. 6, for the purpose of raising funds to be used in giving a reception to the Antioch boys upon their return home. The affair will be in charge of Mesdames E. Kaye, J. E. Brook, H. Voss, T. A. Somerville, O. Kettlehut, C. A. Powles N. Nelson and Miss Julia Hockney. The proceeds will be turned over to the U. S. Boys Relief to be used by that society for the above mentioned purpose. Tickets 25 cents each.

#### Became Masons During War.

The following are but a few of the Masons who became distinguished during the Civil war: McClellan, Hancock, Logan, Picket, Garfield, McKinley, Albert Pike, Miles and Gen. John Corson Smith of Illinois. The latter was noted as a Masonic writer and author, and served in the Civil war in every grade from private to brigadier general. Later he became lieutenant governor of Illinois and general grand master of the Grand Lodge of Illinois and grand master of Grand Encampment Knights Templars of America.—Proceedings Grand Lodge of Quebec, 1916.

#### Color Blind.

One man in England in every sixty is partially or wholly color blind, so at least the tests for the English mercantile marine seem to show. A noted professor maintains that the proportion is even larger. Candidates, after passing all the usual tests relied upon by the navy and the railway companies, have been found to be defective by his lantern.

#### Mend the Leaky Pen.

If one is troubled with a leaky fountain pen, the application of a little soap to the threads of the screw will work magic. If the pen is emptied, thoroughly cleaned, filled, and the soap applied, I am sure there will be no more trouble until the pen needs refilling.

## VILLAGE BOARD SPENDS $1000 ON STREETS

### Thirteen Hundred Dollars is Used in Graveling the Village Streets

### BUSINESS MAN DONATE $300

Last week the village board made an appropriation of seven hundred and fifty dollars to be used in graveling the village streets. This amount was spent in graveling south Main street from the village limits north to C. Thorn's and north Main street from D. A. Williams' to Wm. Gray's and Depot street.

Then at the board meeting Monday night F. R. King of the street and alley committee asked for four hundred dollars more to use in placing gravel on the remainder of Main street with the exception of that portion between the creek and the opera house, and other places where it was needed.

The board did not see their way clear to allow this amount, but finally agreed that they would appropriate another two hundred and fifty dollars toward the work providing a sufficient amount of money could be raised among the business men to make up the required amount. Accordingly Frank R. King and Frank Harden made the rounds of the village and succeeded in raising approximately two hundred and fifty dollars with prospects good of raising the amount to three hundred dollars.

A special meeting of the board was called for Wednesday evening and when the above report was turned in the board voted the appropriation of the two hundred and fifty dollars asked by Mr. King. Several teams are busy hauling gravel this morning and the work will be completed in short order.

## Set Milk Price Higher For December

A price of $3.77 per hundred pounds for milk testing 3 5 butter fats was decided upon as the December figure at a conference of federal official, buyers and producers held in Chicago recently. This is an increase of 9 cents per hundred over the November price, but it is not expected to affect the retail price of milk.

The agreement between the buyers and producers to have the price set in this way by the government has expired.

December 10th there will be a conference in Chicago in an effort to renew the agreement or to establish some other means of deciding a price. The Milk Producers are preparing to demand a wider margin of profit and they are entitled to it.

## Masons and Woodmen Elect Officers

At the regular meeting Wednesday evening the Mason's elected officers for the year as follows:

W. M.—Frank Kandlik.
S. W.—Walter Selter.
J. W.—A. Rosenfeldt.
Treas.—E. L. Simons.
Secretary—F. B. Huber.
S. D—Butch Rothers.
J. D.—O. Olson.
Tyler—J. R. Cribb.

At their last regular meeting the Lotus Camp M. W. A., elected the following officers for the ensuing year.

Consul—Fred Brown.
Advisor—C. Runyard.
Banker—W. Runyard.
Clerk—J. C. James.
Escort—W. Gulliford.
Watchman—G. Hockney.
Sentry—O. Hollenbeck.
Manager—A. Savage.
Physician—Drs. Warriner and Beebe.

#### Pulse in Animals.

The normal pulse beats per minute in the domestic animals are as follows: Horses, 36 to 42; cattle, 38 to 50; sheep, goats and hogs, 70 to 80; and dogs, 80 to 100. The pulse beats faster in young than in old animals. Excitement and a nervous temperament may cause a more rapid pulse. When exercising and immediately after, the rate is higher than when the animal is at rest.

## Mrs. Bert Dunnill of Fox Lake Dies of Pneumonia

The Dunnil home at Fox Lake was cast into the shadows of sorrow Thanksgiving morning when Mrs. Bert Dunnil quietely passed away after an illness of short duration, caused by the flu which terminated in pneumonia.

The deceased whose maiden name Minnie Colegrove, was born at Antioch on the third day of July, 1883. Here she grew to womanhood and on the 23rd day of December, 1902, she was united in marriage to Bert Dunnil, the ceremony taking place in Chicago. Immediately after their marriage they entered into a partnership with a brother of Mr. Dunnill, and took up their residence in the Dunnil home at Fox Lake where they have since resided.

Besides her husband she leaves to mourn her loss her mother, Mrs. John Colegrove and one brother Eugene both of this village, also a large number of other relatives and friends.

The funeral was held at the home Saturday last and the remains were laid at rest by the side of her father in the Hickory cemetery.

## Advent Preaching Mission at St. Ingatius Church

The Advent Preaching Mission will begin this coming Saturday at St. Ignatius Episcopal church with a service for the children at 4:30 p. m. Advent is a season in the Christian calendar in which the church particularly emphasizes the Second Coming of Christ for the purpose of Judgement. In this season persons are asked to examine themselves and see whether they are prepared for that coming. It is also a preparation for the coming of Christ to the world on Christmas day and might be called a preparation for that joyous day. This year Christmas will mean a great deal to we people of America and it is therefore meet and right that we should properly prepare for this festival. The Rev. James Malcomb VanZant is to be the missionary and will endeavor to give us some thoughts to help us in the matter of preparation. Fr. Van Zandt is from St. Peter's church, Chicago, and has been heard before in Antioch as he was the special preacher at the Harvest Festival this fall. The topics on which the missionary will speak are as follows:

Saturday 7:30 p. m. The Bread of Life.

Sunday 11:00 a. m. Touching Christ.

Sunday 7:30 p. m. The Perfect Pattern.

Monday 7:30 p. m. The Quest of Life.

Remember that the Mission is for everyone regardless of creed and is a preparation for the coming of the Messiah.

## Fire At Frank Kennedy's

About five o'clock last Wednesday evening the local fire department received a call to the home of Frank Kennedy at Hickory where a burning straw stack was endangering the barn and other buildings. They made the trip as soon as possible and rendered valuable assistance in preventing the spread of the fire. How the fire started is a mystery, and when first discovered had gained considerable headway in the straw stack located within a few feet of the large barn.

The entire neighborhood was soon summoned by phone and in a remarkably short time a large crowd had gathered, and soon succeeded in getting a cable around the burning stack and pulling it away from the buildings. It was also necessary to tear down a corner of one of the buildings to spread of the flames. It is estimated that the loss is somewhere in the neighborhood of a thousand dollars.

## Burglars Enter Two Places

Some time Saturday night thieves entered Williams Bros.. store evidently through the front door, and appropriated the contents of the cash register which amounted to a little over five dollars. Chas. Powles meat market was entered the same night and there the invaders were rewarded by finding close to forty dollars part of which was in the cash register and part in the safe. The safe was unlocked and besides the money which was taken contained a Liberty bond which was unmolested.

#### Object Lesson.

Staid and serious Mary felt keenly responsible for the deportment of her younger sister, Margaret, who was entirely lacking in a sense of decorum. At a children's party one afternoon Mary was horrified to see her sister chewing gum with all the vigor and abandon of her nature. Hastily sweeping the offender into a corner, Mary pointed out a third little guest who was managing her stick of gum with commendable moderation and restraint. "Margaret," she said severely, "I want you to notice how a lady chews gum."

## NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

### Our Exchanges Have Many Items of Different Events Concerning News.

### NEWS OF VARIOUS KINDS

The influenza epidemic set a new record for deaths in Kenosha in October. The records show 272 deaths, of which 230 were from influenza.

The thirty-sixth gold star in Kenosha's honor flag was added when announcement was made that Charles Christensen had been killed in France.

The "flu" killed more Americans than did German bullets. Influenza deaths in the United States of America have been estimated at slightly over 82,000, while deaths listed in American casualties to date run about 28,000.

Last summer Dr. Halsey of Lake Geneva, lost his car and his medicine chest. He advertised widely for the latter and this week it was returned, having been found under a bridge near Brodhead.

Former Undersheriff John L. Haag, of Kenosha, died in France of pneumonia, according to advice received in Kenosha last week. Haag was former manager of the Kenosha ball teams and well known throughout southern Wisconsin.

Lyle Hutson an employee of the Woodstock Dry Goods Co., while out hunting a few days ago, killed a fine specimen of gray fox. The find was made in the district known as Bull Valley. Besides collecting the bounty he sold the pelt for a neat sum.

Ten minutes after the news of the signing of an armistice by German plenipotentiaries was given out C. E. Harrod of Columbus, celebrating by firing a revolver out of his bedroom window, turned the weapon back into the room, fatally wounding his wife. The woman died a few minutes later.

There were approximately 1,000 Spanish influenza deaths in Lake county during the months of September and October, the vital statistics show in the county clerk's office. The total number of deaths was 1030 and of this number there were between 30 and 50 deaths from causes other than influenza.

The telephone system in Wauconda "went dead" Saturday night. Investigators going to the central office found Miss Mabel Daley, the lone operator, in a faint. She had collapsed while writing down a telegram addressed to herself. "Miss Mabel Daley: We regret to inform you of the death of your brother, Corporal Arthur Daley, killed in action—"

The fact that something very unusual has happened at the printing office in Sharon is shown by the following article taken from the paper published at that place: Ladies visiting the Reporter office are requested to park their cars in the proper place, as we are not always standing at the door ready to let them in when they wish to drive into the office, and besides we have not the space for the cars, only for the ladies."

#### To Outwit the Pickpocket.

The haunting fear of being held up and left penniless out in a strange world is done away with by a little device so small that it may be carried on the key-ring, where no self-respecting holdup man would think of looking. It has a capacity of one reserve bill. The bill, whether a one or a hundred, when closely rolled, fits into the barrel of the holder. A man who has lost his keys might become excited if the holder contained a thousand-dollar bill, but the average citizen can use the device safely enough. —Popular Science Monthly.

#### Wire's Long Stretch.

While S. E. Wharton of Boston was traveling in Switzerland his attention was called to the longest unsupported telegraph wire he had ever seen. It crosses in one span the Lake of Wallenstadt, being fastened to two iron towers which are almost 8,000 feet apart. The line is made of steel and that section of it closest to the lake is more than 100 feet above the surface of the water.

## Emerson Issues Complete Data on Recent Election

A very interesting document issued by Secretary of State Louis L. Emerson has been received in this office and contains much valuable information regarding the election held in Illinois on November 5, 1918.

Included in the information in the book is published a table showing the number of votes cast on the various propositions that were submitted at this election.

The prominent proposition submitted was that providing for the calling of a Constitutional convention and as this proposition called for a majority of all votes cast it took considerable time and effors to secure the figures so that the official report as to whether the proposition carried or not could be determined. The total number of votes cast in the state was 975,545. Of this number the question of calling a Constitutional convention received 562,012 while 162,206 votes were cast against it. The convention question carried by a majority of 74,240.

The Private Banking Act required a majority of all the votes cast for or against it, and the returns show that 403,458 votes were cast for the act and 83,704 against it.

The Hard Roads Act required a majority of all votes cast for members of the Legislature and the canvas shows that a total of 898,821 votes was cast for members of the Legislature. The votes for the proposition were 661,815, while 154,396 votes were cast against it. The majority in favor of the proposition is figured at 212,405.

## No More Sugar Cards

The sugar cards have disappeared from the local stores and the consumer is now no longer obliged to sign a card to procure what sugar is necessary for household purposes. However thi does not mean that the housewife is supposed to be extravagant in the use of sweets.

Voluntary conservation of all food stuffs is still necessary and the people are now placed on their honor to avoid unnecessary consumption. Every family while not now absolutely compelled to get along with a four pound allotment per person each month, is asked to do so if possible.

## Draft Board to Seal Records on December 9th

The Waukegan and the Libertyville draft boards seal their records of the past on December 9th.

Their future is uncertain.

So far as the past goes they therefore will wind up their affairs on the 9th when they affix a government seal on everything pertaining to the draft work which sent about 1500 Lake county boys into the service.

The Waukegan draft board sent about 700 boys into the service and the Libertyville board about the same number.

Thus, with the orders from Washington, the Lake county boards will take steps to have their affairs in such shape that on the 9th they can apply the sealing wax and close everything up as far as the past is concerned.

But the board has had no orders as to the future. Secretary Wandel explained that the office, in the C. of C., rooms will be kept open right along until a final order comes to wind up all matters. The order came out Tuesday the draft boards will have nothing to do with the demobilization.

#### Chrysanthemum Is China's.

There is a common belief that the chrysanthemum originated in Japan, but like many other good things, it was really borrowed from the Chinese. It is, however, the royal flower of Japan, appears on the seal of the emperor, and on the postage stamps of the country, while it has been the principal feature of an annual fete for 900 years. Adopted though it was, the Japanese have done so much with the chrysanthemum that they feel they have a right to call it their own.

#### Teach Children Correct Speech.

After all, the best place to carry on a campaign for better speech is right in the home with the little circle that three times a day gathers about the dining room table, or perhaps it is only the kitchen table, it makes no difference, and the same little circle which in the evening gathers about the hearth. For it is the speech which we hear about us at home that clings to us through life.—Exchange.

#### Controlling the Winds.

Controlling the winds is not yet an aviation triumph. If an aircraft starts from one point to another due east, and there is a wind blowing of 15 miles an hour northeast, that will clearly have to be taken into consideration, and the compass course altered (before ascending), according to the total distance of the journey.

# The Kaiser as I Knew Him For Fourteen Years

By ARTHUR N. DAVIS, D. D. S.

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CHAPTER XV—Continued.

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The jubilation with which the news of the sinking of the Lusitania was received by the German people was general. It was so significant that I believe America would have declared war immediately had it been known. I have failed to find a single German who did not exult over the dastardly crime, and the activity of the Zeppelins in their raids on open towns evoked similar demonstrations.

That the views which the people held regarding the conduct of the war were strongly influenced by the public press, which was absolutely controlled by the government, was only to be expected. The fact that in peace time the press of Germany was perhaps the most reliable in the world, made of it a particularly valuable tool in the hands of the government in time of war.

The German newspaper is gospel to the people. The last word in any argument was always furnished by proof supplied by some newspaper article. "Es steht in der zeitung," liberally translated, "The paper says so," was always final and conclusive. Nothing the papers declared was too preposterous to be believed.

The press was used to excellent advantage to conceal reverses and to make the utmost capital out of successes. Right from the start the newspapers declared that Germany was fighting a defensive war; that the nations of the world had jumped on Germany's neck because they were jealous of her growing power.

The importance which the kaiser and his leaders placed in public opinion among the German people is clearly illustrated by the announcements they made and the measures they resorted to from time to time, for home consumption.

When in December, 1916, for instance, the kaiser realized that the resumption of unrestricted submarine warfare, which he had determined upon, might bring neutral nations, including the United States, into the war, he felt that it was necessary to do something to uphold the spirit of his people. It took the form of a proposal of pence to the allies.

This proposal was designed to accomplish two distinct purposes: First, it was to convince the German people that their kaiser was really the peace-loving monarch he had always professed to be; second, it was to demoralize the allies by dividing them against themselves.

This much is certain: The kaiser never intended the allies to accept the proposal he made. He admitted that much to me, as did also the Prince von Pless, his most intimate advisor. It was termed in such a way that the allies could not possibly accept it. But it served one of the purposes which it was intended to achieve, and nearly accomplished the other.

CHAPTER XVI.

Germany in Wartime.

While the German people have always been in thorough accord with the kaiser's ambitious project which is so significantly described by the popular slogan: "Deutschland uber alles!" when the great war, which was to achieve Germany's aims, commenced, it came almost as much as a surprise to the Germans as it was to the rest of the world. They knew it was inevitable and they looked forward eagerly to "Der Tag," but when it arrived the bustle and excitement, not to say panic, which developed throughout Germany was so pronounced that in some cases it approached the ludicrous.

Obviously the people were kept in ignorance of the plans of their war barons in order that hostilities might come as a complete surprise to them and give color to the government's contention that the war was forced upon Germany.

So little thought did we give to the complexities of the political situation that on Friday, July 31, 1914, my wife and I started off on a motor trip. We had heard so many rumors of war within the previous ten years that we saw no reason why an amicable solution should not again be found as it had always been before.

On our way out the Charlottenburger Chaussee we passed the kaiser and the kaiserin driving to Berlin from Potsdam at about sixty miles an hour, and there were other indications of activity, but we attached little importance to them.

When we reached Potsdam, however, and saw thousands of tons of coal heaped up between the railroad tracks which were ordinarily kept clear, we realized that preparations for war were being made in earnest and we stopped to consider whether it would not be better after all to return home. Such was our ignorance of war that we decided that, even though it were not advisable to motor in Belgium and France, where we were bound, we might safely plan a tour in the Black forest in Germany.

We had left Berlin late in the afternoon. In the evening, when we arrived at Gotha, we found that the younger waiters in the restaurants and hotels had already left and that the older reserves expected a general call the next day.

The next morning we started for Frankfort. As we passed through village after village, war preparations became more and more evident. Measures were being taken everywhere to arouse enthusiasm—young men gathered on school steps were singing patriotic songs, students were marching and speeches were being made in the market places.

About five o'clock that afternoon we arrived in Frankfort. The whole place was in a fever of excitement over the mobilization posters and their resentment against the French was being aroused by "extras," which were handed out without charge, announcing that the French had already dropped bombs on the railroad at Nurnberg and that French officers in autos had over-ridden the borders. The ridiculous statements about French flyers dropping bombs on the railroad at Nurnberg had not the slightest foundation, of course.

The older people who had lived through the war of 1870 had interested audiences for once while they related past experiences and gave advice as to what preparations to make. A possibility of food shortage seemed to be uppermost in all minds, and the groceries were stormed with eager buyers. Salt suddenly jumped to 75 cents a pound and other things in proportion.

On Sunday, August 2, all the gasoline in the country was commandeered, and we heard of many American tourists being put out of their cars in the cities and even on country roads, no matter how inaccessible to trains they might be. We accordingly decided to stow our car away in an old wagon shed attached to a hotel and sought to return to Berlin by train.

At the railway station there was such a tremendous crowd that it was quite impossible to get anywhere near the ticket office, and anyway no promise could be given as to trains to Berlin.

Trunks and bags were piled high in every available space and it was months before that enormous pile of baggage was finally sorted out.

We decided to defer our effort to reach Berlin until Monday, since there seemed no hope of getting away that day.

On Monday morning, the streets were filled with excited crowds destroying every sign with a French word on it and looking for spies. The papers had announced that the country was full of French spies, women as well as men. I saw the crowd stop an automobile, take a woman out and literally tear her clothes to shreds before the police succeeded in rescuing her from the mob and took her to the police station. The general supposition was that all the man spies were masquerading as women and the first thing the mob did was to pull out hair pins to see whether the hair was real.

On Monday evening, we managed to edge our way into the last through train to Berlin. We were side-tracked innumerable times to allow troop trains to pass through, and we were required to keep our windows closed so that no enemy passenger could drop bombs on the bridges we crossed. It was a hot August night and the lack of ventilation was most oppressive.

Our compartment was crowded with officers on their way to join their regiments and very grand and important they felt in their new field-gray uniforms which may have long been put away in moth balls for just this opportunity, but which took the German people as well as the allies completely by surprise.

At Naumberg, which is about halfway between Frankfort and Berlin, a company of soldiers boarded the train and guarded the corridors while a non-commissioned officer questioned the passengers.

My wife, who was asleep in a corner of the coupe 1, was the only woman in the compartment. Believing that her sleep might be feigned and she might, in fact, be a man in woman's clothing, the officer yelled at her: "Where are you going?" Her American accent, revealed when she answered him, incensed him the more and he demanded angrily: "What right have you to use this train? Where is your passport?"

By that time I had produced all the papers of identification I could find and tried to tell him that my wife and I were returning to our home in Berlin, but he was too excited to listen and would have dragged us off the train had not an officer, with whom I had been talking en route, intervened and said: "I shall make myself personally responsible for these people." I was glad I had admired his new uniform.

From the coupe next to ours I saw soldiers drag six Russians, throw them down and kick them in the face, and one was a woman! The train pulled out as the crowd closed in on them so that I was unable to ascertain the fate of those innocent but helpless passengers.

When we finally reached Berlin, about five the next morning, it seemed like a dead city. There was not a droschke, a taxi or a tram in sight. Every available means of locomotion had been mobilized for the time being.

As we had heavy bags, we simply had to find something to take us home and after half an hour's search far from the station I found an old cab driver who thought he could take us for the liberal bonus I agreed to pay him. We had hardly got seated when an officer tried to force us out, and only my wife's quick plea of illness saved him a black eye and me iron bars or a large fine.

After England declared war, the efforts to capture spies were doubled, and the mob had a new lot of signs to tear down. We were forbidden to talk English on the telephone or on the street. We kept to our homes rather closely. Most of the buses, taxicabs and horses had been commandeered, and the only signs of life in Berlin were furnished by the officers driving madly about in high-powered cars which exceeded all speed limits and other traffic regulations.

After a few days, things began to return to normal again. The food supply seemed ample and the headlines in the newspapers were so encouraging and the reports of victories upon victories so convincing that every one expected the war to be over within a very short time and they began to eat up the stores they had so excitedly collected.

Bread cards were initiated, it is true, but the amount allowed was more than adequate for all except, perhaps, the very poor who depend almost entirely upon bread.

The press began advising the people to conserve food but at the same time said that if care was taken there was no danger of there not being enough for all. School teachers gave daily talks to the children to eat everything on their plates. One went so far as to announce: "I always lick my plate, children, and you should do the same!"

The result of these warnings was merely to increase hoarding and buying from food speculators. I never knew of a single German who voluntarily deprived himself of a single article of food out of patriotic motives. The only sacrifice a German is willing to make for his country is the one he cannot escape.

As time went on and England's blockade became increasingly effective, the internal condition of Germany went from bad to worse, and long before I left Berlin, on January 22, 1918, conditions had become well-nigh unbearable.

CHAPTER XVII.

The Economic Situation in Germany.

By the spring of 1916, butter and meat had become extremely scarce in Berlin. My wife had remained in America, where she had accompanied me in the summer of 1915, and during her absence I dined at hotels and restaurants where the food was still rather good. In June, 1916, I left for America again and just as I was leaving meat cards were issued for the first time.

I returned to Berlin with my family in October, 1916. Conditions had changed considerably for the worse during the summer. I found that every one who had the money had bought up every available pound of food and soap which had not already been commandeered by the government. Butter, potatoes, eggs, milk, flour, sugar, soap, bread and meat and dry groceries were all rationed and it was now no longer necessary for women to stand in line in front of the shops, sometimes all night, to await the morning opening.

Shopping by the card system was very complicated and the quantities permitted by the ration cards so small that a well-balanced meal was an impossibility. To dine in a restaurant it was necessary to take a whole pocketful of cards and make a careful analysis of them before ordering the meager meal which the law allowed.

Empty boxes were used to decorate the depleted show windows of the shops. The fact that they were empty was not known to the public and very often the windows would be broken by hungry mobs who couldn't resist the sight of what appeared to be so much food. This led the government to order the shopkeepers to label the boxes: "Empty Boxes" in order to avert such disturbances and riots.

There was simply nothing to buy in the food line except substitutes, and of these there were hundreds, each worse than the last. The remark: "If things get much worse, we shall soon be eating rats as the Parisians did in 1870" brought the rejoinder: "Well, that wouldn't be so bad; what I'm dreading is the time when we shall have to be content with rat-substitute!"

When we finally had cards for coffee-substitute I gave up interest in substitutes and commenced to patronize the speculators, figuring that it was better to risk the penalties imposed by the law for such violations of the food regulations than to ruin our health through undernourishment.

For a long time we were permitted to receive "presents" of bacon, ham, sausages, eggs and butter from Denmark, but this was finally prohibited through the influence of the Central Einkaufs Gesellschaft (The Central Society for Buying Food From Other Countries) which found that it was interfering with their graft.

This society was formed by a company of clever Jewish business men to buy food from foreign countries and sell it to the people, a small percentage of the profits going to the government. It not only developed into a most successful enterprise from the standpoint of profit, its prosperity being augmented by graft, but it provided a haven for the slacker sons of the proprietors and stockholders. Just before I left Berlin, this company, to hide their war profits, bought a building for three million marks, which they claimed was needed for the business.

One of the subterfuges resorted to by some of the war profiteers to conceal the extent of their gains and escape taxation was to invest their surplus earnings in works of art and other expensive luxuries. As the tax assessments were based principally upon the individual's bank deposits and the tax-collecting machinery was very much out of gear it was comparatively easy to evade the law by careful manipulation of one's bank account, and by disbursing profits received without having them go through the bank. A German whom I knew told me that he had disposed of an oil painting which had cost him $300 for no less than $85,000, the price of works of art and antiques having increased to a remarkable extent because of the demand for them from tax dodgers.

Under the stress of the changed food conditions the hungry German soon replaced the honest German. Germans had always had a reputation for honesty, but their claims to such distinction disappeared with the food supply. Necessity soon brought out all that was worst in the German character.

Although the government decreed a high fine and imprisonment as punishment for buying or selling anything which had been commandeered, speculators sprang up on every side and people bragged openly of what they had stored away.

The worst deprivation was in the lack of fats. The people showed it very plainly. One seldom saw a fat man or a fat woman, although before the war fatness was almost characteristic of the German physique. Indeed, I saw a rather stout woman being followed by at least twenty boys who were jeering at her and making slurring remarks about the manner in which she had retained her avoirdupois. A fat person in Germany today is regarded with suspicion.

Naturally the weakened condition of the people makes them all easily susceptible to disease. Epidemics spread rapidly and I am inclined to believe that little care was taken by the authorities to protect the older people from infection. I know that my secretary's mother fell and broke both her legs last summer (1917) and was taken to the accident ward of a hospital where her fellow-patients were all crippled. Ten of the inmates of that ward died in a single day from dysentery, and the following day the death list was increased by twelve, the old lady with the broken legs being one of them. Twenty-two more bread cards saved at the expense of twenty-two useless women in one hospital alone—a fair record for two days! I have no proof that these unfortunate victims of disease were deliberately infected by the hospital authorities, but the mere fact that twenty-two patients in an accident ward died from dysentery in two days is certainly evidence of gross carelessness if nothing worse.

To buy new clothes it is necessary to secure a certificate from the government to the effect that you are absolutely in need of clothing, and, even then, you are compelled to give up the suit you are discarding.

Branch offices for investigating the necessity of replenishing one's wardrobe have been established all over the cities and they are always crowded. Women are in charge and they seemed thoroughly to enjoy their authority and their power to deny an application for new clothing.

When I left Berlin the law permitted a man just two shirts, two collars, two pairs of socks, etc., a year. Since soap had disappeared from the market so many inadequate substitutes had been tried that one's laundry invariably came home full of holes.

In November, 1017, I paid $100 for a suit of clothes which if it had been made out of cloth of good quality would have been worth about $35. As it was, the tailor frankly admitted that the goods was made of re-worked yarn, and because of the lack of cotton thread, the seams were worked with a material which looked like paper string.

This paper string was in general use at that time, the department stores all displaying notices warning customers not to carry their parcels by the string. Many purchases were no longer wrapped, to save paper, and no purchase amounting to less than $5 was delivered.

Before I left Berlin, artificial silk was the principal fabric obtainable for ladies' wearing apparel. Almost every woman in the land, princess or maid, was attired in art taffeta. It sold for $10 a yard. In normal times it would have been worth from 75 cents to $1. In the fall of 1017, a cloth suit was unobtainable for less than $300. It would have been worth $25 in normal times. All fur skins were needed for soldiers' wear and the few that were still obtainable for home use in the form of fur sets sold for $1,000 up.

Through speculators, we obtained some imitation soft soap at $4 per pound. People said it was made from human corpses, but it was the only thing available outside of the substitutes which were soap only in name. A small cake of toilet soap easily brought $3. A servant's plain wooden wardrobe, formerly costing $5, was unobtainable for less than $50. We paid as high as $8 a pound for butter, from a speculator, and my last Christmas dinner in Berlin consisted of a small goose, just enough for one meal for three persons, for which I paid $25.

One of the things the people missed most, of course, was their beer. While it was put on sale at 8 p. m. every night, only a limited amount was available and as soon as it was disposed of, only coffee or tea substitute, without sugar, milk or lemons, could be had.

The scarcity of metals required for munitions was evidenced early in the war when the interiors and exteriors of houses throughout the country were thoroughly ransacked and everything in the way of copper, brass or aluminum fixtures or cooking utensils that wasn't absolutely necessary was seized.

Horses were gradually disappearing from sight when I left early this year. One saw them lying about the streets where they dropped from exhaustion, and what disposition was made of their corpses can well be imagined. It is quite certain that no part was wasted.

Dogs, too, nearly vanished from city life. A man I know, who had kept a fine Newfoundland dog, told me that it had disappeared one night and the next day its skin was found hanging on the fence with a sign reading: "Died for the fatherland."

One of the principal articles of fresh meat to be seen in the butcher shops consisted of black crows. They were selling at 75 cents apiece. There was something ludicrous in the thought of the Germans being compelled to "eat crow," but there was little to laugh at in eating it oneself.

To obtain oil, prizes were offered to the school children to collect fruit seeds, from which it could be extracted, and veritable mountains of the seeds were thus obtained.

The last meal I had in Berlin was on January 21, 1918, when I dined at the Hotel Adlon. It consisted of one sardine, three thin slices of cold smoked salmon, soup which was hardly more than hot salt water, two small boiled potatoes and as a substitute for cornstarch pudding. No butter and no sauces of any kind were served. Black bread I took in my pocket. The check for this elaborate table d'hote meal amounted to $4.50.

To sum up the situation as I was able to observe it, living conditions in Germany in January of this year were rapidly becoming absolutely unbearable. How much worse they can become without bringing on internal troubles which will bring about the collapse of the German empire can be only a matter of conjecture.

The twentieth century has seen such radical changes in world conditions, views and aspirations, that I am afraid history will prove but a poor guide to the future. In the past few centuries Germany has experienced several more or less serious social revolutions, but it would be dangerous to predicate very much upon those abortive uprisings.

As long as the officers remain stanch to the kaiser little may be expected in the way of a successful revolution, no matter how discontented and rebellious the people at large may grow, but I believe that the time will surely come when the officers themselves will turn against their government.

There may be two revolutions. The civilians, consisting of women, old men and youths and others who have not been called into the army, may rise up, but their effort will be in vain. The defeat of such an uprising, however, may be the signal for a greater one in which a portion of the army itself will take part, and then a civil war will result which will have no counterpart in the world's history.

The basis for this belief lies in the fact that the officers of the German army realize the extent of the distress prevailing throughout the country. Their families, as well as those of the rank and file are suffering from undernourishment and privations, and they know, even better than their inferiors, the extent of the reverses which the German army has suffered and will continue to suffer and how the government has misrepr[illegible]d actual conditions.

If the German officers consisted entirely of men of the old school—men who were willing to fight for fighting's sake and who would rather continue the war until the last German had dropped than give in—we could not look for much in this direction.

But the ravages of war have disposed of a large percentage of these bred-in-the-bone officers and their places have been taken by civilians who have been raised from the ranks. Therein lies the hope of a successful revolution.

I will not venture a guess as to when that will be, but I feel sure that it will certainly come about. Fortified by a large portion of the army, the German people will at last turn on their rulers and destroy the throne and the whole Hohenzollern regime.

In this connection, I recall a prophecy made early in the war by an honored colleague of mine of Dresden, an American dentist who had lived and practiced in Germany for forty years and understood the German people and their rulers as well, perhaps, as any man alive. He was a leader of his profession and a man whose judgment on all things was most accurate. He was in close contact with many leading figures of the German nobility.

"Germany will lose the war because her cause is wrong," he declared. "She will fight it through to the bitter end until the foundations of the empire are absolutely destroyed!"

THE END.

Caterpillars' Intelligence.

If caterpillars cannot actually think, it appears that they have a degree of sense not generally recognized. In a London institution lecture some time ago Frederick Enoch, who has been studying the insects for half a century, showed that they really seem to be conscious of their marking and coloration and are able to use the knowledge in protecting themselves from birds, their natural enemies.

Successful borrowers are the kind who get credit for their efforts.


RECEIVING WAR CRO



The patri[o]tic spirit and devo[tion] with which Am[erican] women h[ave] so far perform[ed] war-service w[orthy] and made sacrifi[ces] has never be[en] equalled in t[he] history of a[ny] country. Moth[ers], wives and sist[ers] support this burd[en] with strength a[nd] fortitude. B[ut] those who are [already] ready miserab[le] from the complaints and weakness[es] which are so common to women, should take the right tonic for the womanly system.

If a woman is borne down by pain and sufferings at regular or irregular intervals, by nervousness or dizzy spells, by headache or backache, "Favorite Prescription" should be taken. "Favorite Prescription" can now be had in tablet form as well as liquid at most drug stores. Send to Doctor Pierce's Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., for a ten-cent trial package of tablets.

For fifty years Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets have been most satisfactory in liver and bowel troubles.

*Chicago, Ill.*—"I want to say that Dr. Pierce's medicines are the very best that have ever been put before the public. I refer to the 'Favorite Prescription,' 'Golden Medical Discovery' and 'Pleasant Pellets,' for they have done so much for me for twenty years past. At one time I was troubled with woman's trouble and it terminated in nervous prostration. About that time I heard of a lady who was taking the 'Favorite Prescription' and so I thought I would try and see what it would do for me. I went to a drug store and bought six bottles of 'Favorite Prescription' and five of the 'Golden Medical Discovery' and got myself supplied with the 'Pleasant Pellets,' and today I am free from all of that suffering."—*Mrs. Margaret Boyd, 4508 N. Wa[shtenaw]*

SAVE COAL

BY USING

Phoenix Mineral

The Coal Saver

THOUSANDS of people are using this wonderful PHOENIX MINERAL and find it a great coal and money saver. Simple to use, treats coal in a minute; coal then has no soot, less smoke, no bad gases nor clinkers, and few ashes. Therefore ¼ to ½ more heat. It makes no difference what grade of coal or coke you use.

Phoenix Mineral is guaranteed not to injure your stove, range or furnace or boiler, but rather makes them last longer and heat better. Remember it produces ¼ to ½ more heat. One dollar can will treat one ton either hard or soft coal or coke.

Defy Jack Frost with less coal and more heat and save money. Send for test package. It will demonstrate how these things are done. SEND ONE DOLLAR TODAY for this package to

Continental Chemical Co., Denver, Colo.

We want a live agent in your locality. Write for our proposition.

FLORIDA HOMESITES.

In beautiful Bungalow Colony. Delightful climate. Cheap living and fuel. Fish and oysters in abundance. Hunting and boating on magnificent protected waters opening into balmy Gulf of Mexico. Prices and terms that will surprise you, so small as to be within reach of most modest income. National Bank delivers deed. DeLuxe edition of beautifully illustrated (too expensive for general distribution) sent to inquiries from this ady. Shall we mail your copy? Bay Head Corporation, Bay Head, Fla.

256 Hereford, Angus and Shorthorn Steers for Sale

Weight 600 to 1,050 pounds. Choice quality, good color and dehorned. Anxious to sell at once. Will sell one load or more. If interested write or wire.

HARRY I. BALL, FAIRFIELD, IOWA

245 ACRES, well improved, near Owatonna, Minn. Owner cannot meet payments. Sacrifice price $[illegible] acre. Best soil and location. Also 80 acres well improved, Pine Co., Minn., $55. HANSON, Nicollet, Minn.

BEST BARGAIN in New York. Widow will sell 560-acre stock farm 4 miles town, good bldgs., well watered. Price $[illegible] easy terms. WM. DINGMAN, Apalachin, N. Y.

PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Washington, D.C. Books free. Highest references. Best results.

FORTUNES made buying La. Miss. land. Booklet what to buy. Bank references furnished. Write Tennessee Farms Co., Fort Gibson, Tenn.


Catch Big Carp.

Two carp of 16 pounds and 14 pounds five ounces have been caught at [illegible] hunt reservoir, England, by F. [illegible] and W. Baines, members of the Spinner Angling society.

To keep clean and healthy take Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. They regulate liver, bowels and stomach. Adv.

Proving It.

"Smith's claim to the authorship of that work hasn't a leg to stand on."

"Oh, yes; it has his footnotes."


SWAMP-ROOT FOR KIDNEY AILMENTS

There is only one medicine that stands out pre-eminent as a medicine for curable ailments of the kidneys, liver and bladder.

Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root stands the highest for the reason that it has proved to be just the remedy needed in thousands upon thousands of distressing cases. Swamp-Root, a physician's prescription for special diseases, makes friends quickly because its mild and immediate effect is soon realized in most cases. It is a scientific, healing vegetable compound.

Start treatment at once. Sold by all drug stores in bottles of two sizes, medium and large.

However, if you wish first to test this great preparation send ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample bottle. When writing be sure and mention this paper.—Adv.


Let It Go at That.

"Do you drink coffee in the morning?"

"That's what my wife calls it."—Louisville Courier-Journal.


Your Eyes

A Wholesome, Refreshing Lotion—Murine Relieves Redness, Soreness, Irritation, Itching and Inflammation of the Eyes

"3 Drops" After the Movies. Murine will win your confidence. Ask Your Druggist for Murine when your Eyes Need Care. Murine Eye Remedy Co.

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$55. HANSCOME, Nicollet,

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sell 500-acre stock
a., well watered. Price
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# EN BILLION TO UN U. S. IN 1920

res Sent to Congress by Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo.

## ,879,821,648 1919 COST

l Appropriations in Naval Establishments for 1919 Were $1,591,168,805.84 and for the Army $12,274,245,919.28.

Washington, Dec. 4.—It will require total of $7,443,415,858.07 to conduct e United States government during e fiscal year of 1920. The total estimates for the fiscal year of 1919, including supplements, was $20,879,-21,048.74.

These figures were sent to congress Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo. ey were made public almost before e session of congress began instead 24 hours ahead of time, as has been case in the past.

The totals are divided among the ious branches of government as lows:

Legislative establishment, $8,099,-75; executive establishment, $100,-425.06; judicial establishment, $1,-400; department of agriculture, 048,786; foreign intercourse, $11,-236.66; military establishment, 922,935,434.86; naval establishment, 595,784,546.05; Indian affairs, $11,-613; pensions, $220,950,650; anama canal, $12,216,114; public orks, $676,812,702.06; postal service, 58,307,377; miscellaneous, $276,761,-0.03; permanent annual appropriaons, $1,266,745,759.

The total of more than seven bilons is exclusive of the sinking fund quirements and postal service revnues.

The big comparisons are of course the military and navy establishents. The naval establishment shows big increase because of the fact that now is going ahead with its original apital ship program deferred because the war. The total appropriations the naval establishment for 1919 ere $1,591,168,805.84.

The army total appropriation for 919 was $12,274,245,919.78. The prun-ng here was made possible through he cancellation of all munition con-racts, contracts for guns and equip-ent.

These estimates, although characterized as for 1920, are for the fiscal ear 1919-20, commencing on July 1 ext.

A good part of the army costs goes actual maintenance. For instance here is appropriated in the bill for e use of the quartermaster's corps 1,780,549. For pay and general ex-nses the army will require $327,398,-8.08.

That the air service is to be con-ued by the army is indicated by the propriations there, although for the ming year a total is asked for air rvice military requirements of $19,-738.47, as compared with $184,301,-for the current year. For air serv-production a total is asked this ar of $144,943,514.71, as compared h $760,000,000 in the current appro-ation.

For the pay of the navy a total is ked for the coming year of $570,946,-, as compared with $227,372,046 in current bill. For naval aviation department wants to spend next r $225,000,000, as compared with 0,383,119 in the current bill.

The big expense of the navy is of rse its expansion along the lines apital ships. The estimates asked year which were heretofore author-total $233,965,000. In the current this item totaled $59,397,000. For new three-year program a total of ,000,000 is asked. This item is nt from the current measure.

here are few general wage ad-es and these are for the most part e minor positions.

ere is absent from the bill this any great river and harbor esti-s. All such work now is under irect supervision of the army en-rs who are simply continuing the already started, but are not han-any new propositions.

## T YANKS TO KEEP ORDER

unities All Over Austria-Hungary Ask Occupation by the Americans.

nna, Dec. 4.—On all sides in the Austrian empire pleas are that American troops be sent to rder.

a measure, it is held, would gainst the unrest caused by the ss political and boundary dis-among the numerous races, and check any trend toward bolshe-

### Flyer Hurt in Accident.

son City, Mo., Dec. 4.—Lieut. S. McLain, en route from Scott ld., to Kansas City, suffered a leg and a broken arm and nu-body bruises when his airplane 50 feet in making a landing.

### uns Ask Aid of Belgium.

ls, Dec. 4.—A Belgian cavalry entered Aix-la-Chapelle, Ger-the request of German au-King Albert and the Bel-l family made their official Liege Saturday.

# PRESIDENT SELECTS PEACE DELEGATION

MEN WHO WILL SIT WITH THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE AT THE PARIS CONFERENCE.

## GEN. BLISS MILITARY EXPERT

Secretary Lansing and Colonel House, With Henry White, Ex-Ambassador to France, Are the Others Chosen for Positions on Important Body.

Washington.—President Wilson personally will head the American delegation to the peace conference. This was announced officially Friday night at the White House.

The other delegates will be:

Secretary of State Lansing.

Henry White, formerly American ambassador to France.

Edward M. House.

Gen. Tasker H. Bliss.

**White House Statement.**

The names were disclosed in the following announcement from the White House:

"It was announced at the executive office that the representatives of the United States at the peace conference would be the president himself, the secretary of state, Henry White, recently ambassador to France; Edward M. House and Gen. Tasker H. Bliss.

"It was explained that it had not been possible to announce these appointments before because the number of representatives each of the chief belligerents was to send had, until a day or two ago, been under discussion."

**Bliss' Name a Surprise.**

The only surprise in the announcement was the selection of Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, former chief of staff of the army and now the representative of the American war department in the supreme war council of the allies.

For several days it had been generally understood that the Republican member of the delegation would be Mr. White. That Secretary Lansing and Colonel House would be the other members had been unofficially admitted.

**White Long in Service.**

Henry White, long in diplomatic service, was the American ambassador to France during President Roosevelt's administration. His diplomatic service began in 1883, when he served for two years as secretary to the American legation at Vienna. He was transferred to London in 1884 as second secretary of the American legation and in 1886 he was made secretary to the legation there, being recalled by President Cleveland in 1893.

During his career he also served the government in special diplomatic capacities, representing the United States at the international conference in London, 1887-88, for the abolition of sugar bounties.

He was a delegate from the United States to the international conference on agriculture at Rome in 1905, and also was the American delegate to the international conference on Moroccan affairs at Algeciras. From March, 1905, to March, 1907, Mr. White was the American ambassador to Italy, leaving that important post to become the ambassador to France, where he remained until December, 1909.

### Will Parley in Berlin.

London.—Representatives of Great Britain, France and the United States will arrive in Berlin shortly to discuss the armistice, the Berlin correspondent of the Cologne-Gazette says he understands.

A meeting of the allied leaders in London will be a preliminary to the peace conference, the Daily Express says. Colonel House and Premier Orlando of Italy will be here with the British and French statesmen.

Paris.—A group of members of the chamber of deputies representing agricultural interests have sent a letter to Premier Clemenceau expressing objection to giving special representation to the socialists at the peace conference.

If that should be agreed to, however the deputies urge that the farming and peasant classes also be represented, since they had shed blood more freely than any other class.

### Bavaria for Separate Peace.

London.—Bavaria probably will ask to have separate plenipotentiaries at the peace negotiations and will claim conditions of a separate peace, says the Paris Matin in commenting on the action of Bavaria in breaking off relations with the government at Berlin.

The Socialist council of Munich has telegraphed to the executive committee of the Berlin Socialist council demanding the dismissal of Dr. W. S. Solf, foreign minister; Philipp Scheidemann, minister of colonies, and Mathias Erzberger, who, it has been announced, will conduct negotiations preliminary to signing a treaty of peace.

The telegram invites the Berlin council to overthrow a government which continues such persons in important posts.

### Italy to Support Wilson.

Washington.—There is a deal of discussion of the role the president will play at the peace conference and the lineup of the nations on his peace principles.

The aims of the United States and Italy are similar. Italy binds herself to the upholding of human, rather than selfish rights, and fully agrees with President Wilson's views that the moral law is superior.

The Italian plenipotentiaries will support the United States on all fundamental questions, it is thought.

# OLD VIGILANTE LAST OF BAND

Aged Californian Tells of Hanging of Casey and Cora Years Ago.

## MURDERED AN EDITOR

Stirring Days When San Francisco Was Raw Mining Camp, Full of Gambling Hells, Recalled by Recital.

Los Gatos, Cal.—Nearly ninety years of age, but still hale and hearty, S. S. Butler of this place has just written his memoirs of those stirring days when San Francisco was a gold mining camp, and when law and order were administered with a liberal hand by the Vigilantes.

Mr. Butler is the last known living member of the mysterious band which brought order out of chaos in the old days when gold was free, life was cheap, and every other shack in camp was a boozing den and gambling hell.

"I came to San Francisco in '53," said Mr. Butler. "One of the first early morning sights that greeted me was a dead man lying on a street corner. The city was full of thieves and vagabonds, and murders were of daily or nightly occurrence.

**What Started Vigilantes.**

"The killing of United States Marshal Richardson by a man named Cora and the death of James King, editor of the Bulletin, at the hands of one Casey started the vigilance movement. The Law and Order league already was in existence, but its efforts carried little weight with the element it was supposed to hold in check. It was strong for legal procedure, the result of which, more often than not, was freedom for the malefactor.

"In all some 6,000 men joined the Vigilantes. I was No. 1,407. When King died, the great triangle on the roof of Fort Gunnybags was rung. We didn't have a bell, as some of the writers have said. It was a huge steel triangle, that you could hear for blocks. I was just coming out of my place of business when the triangle



Casey and King Were Hanged.

rang. Within five minutes, there were about 1,500 members of the committee at Fort Gunnybags. The number kept growing. We bit off the tops of our paper cartridges, rammed home powder and ball in our flintlock muskets and went to the jail.

**Hanged as Cortege Passed.**

"The law and order riflemen, were stationed on top of the jail. For two hours we stood there, while our leaders demanded Casey and Cora. Those two hours were the most severe nervous strain I ever went through.

"At last we got the prisoners and took them to Fort Gunnybags, where, as the funeral cortege of King went through the streets, Casey and Cora were hanged out of an upper window.

"The Vigilantes did not inflict the death penalty on anyone who did not deserve it.

"The Vigilantes deported a good many undesirable characters. After the committee disbanded many of them came back. Billy Mullican, one of those deported, returned, went on a rampage and shot two men before a policeman killed him.

"The last procession of the Vigilantes called out 5,000 men under arms. They marched down the street in a great body and then disbanded. The whole work of the committee was done in less than four months."

## TOLD FALSELY OF DEATH

Girl, in Spirit of Revenge, Sends Bad News to Mother of Army Officer.

New York.—Miss Martha Elizabeth Simmons, 28 years old, was arrested in New York city, where she pleaded guilty to a charge that she wrote a letter to Mrs. Nellie Estes of St. Louis, falsely intimating that her son, Lieut. Stockton M. Estes, had been killed in France.

Miss Simmons said in court that she wrote the communication, which bore a fictitious signature, because Mrs. Estes had charge of a plant from which the defendant was discharged.

**Seeming Contradiction.**

A soldier who fought in the war with conspicuous valor obtained, after his return home, a situation in the service of a lady in the south of Ireland. One day his mistress was talking to him about his military career and asked him:

"In all your experience of the war what struck you as the most wonderful of all?"

"Well, ma'am," he said, "wat struck me most was all the bullets that missed me."


**Catarrh Cannot Be Cured**

by LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a local disease, greatly influenced by constitutional conditions. HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE will cure catarrh. It is taken internally and acts through the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System. HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE is composed of some of the best tonics known, combined with some of the best blood purifiers. The perfect combination of the ingredients in HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE is what produces such wonderful results in catarrhal conditions. Druggists 75c. Testimonials free.
F. J. Cheney & Co., Props., Toledo, O.

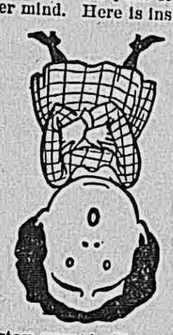

**National Kitchens.**

The British bureau of information says 1,000,000 portions of food are sold each day in the 623 national kitchens and restaurants which have been established in London and the English country. All these institutions are of recent development — the communal kitchen being unknown before the war—and British housewives are greatly appreciative of the saving of labor and economy of fuel which results when meals are purchased at the state kitchens. The coming winter, it is surmised, will see a large increase in their number, nearly 200 new schemes having been submitted for approval recently.


## STOMACH UPSET?

PAPE'S DIAPEPSIN AT ONCE ENDS DYSPEPSIA, ACIDITY, GAS, INDIGESTION.

Your meals hit back! Your stomach is sour, acid, gassy and you feel blotted after eating or you have heavy lumps of indigestion pain or headache, but never mind. Here is instant relief.



Don't stay upset! Eat a tablet of Pape's Diapepsin and immediately the indigestion, gases, acidity and all stomach distress ends.

Pape's Diapepsin tablets are the surest, quickest stomach relievers in the world. They cost very little at drug stores. Adv.


**The Hard-Hearted Jailer.**

The Suffragist—Tell me, my good man, would you go to jail for a principle?

The Hobo—I once tried it, lady, but de experiment was unsuccessful. De jailer made me work.—Buffalo Express.


## Lives 200 Years!

For more than 200 years, Haarlem Oil, the famous national remedy of Holland, has been recognized as an infallible relief from all forms of kidney and bladder disorders. Its very age is proof that it must have unusual merit.

If you are troubled with pains or aches in the back, feel tired in the morning, headaches, indigestion, insomnia, painful or too frequent passage of urine, irritation or stone in the bladder, you will almost certainly find relief in GOLD MEDAL Haarlem Oil Capsules. This is the good old remedy that has stood the test for hundreds of years, prepared in the proper quantity and convenient form to take. It is imported direct from Holland laboratories, and you can get it at any drug store. It is a standard, old-time home remedy and needs no introduction. Each capsule contains one dose of five drops and is pleasant and easy to take. They will quickly relieve those stiffened joints, that backache, rheumatism, lumbago, sciatica, gall stones, gravel, "brick dust," etc. Your money promptly refunded if they do not relieve you. But be sure to get the genuine GOLD MEDAL brand. In boxes, three sizes.—Adv.

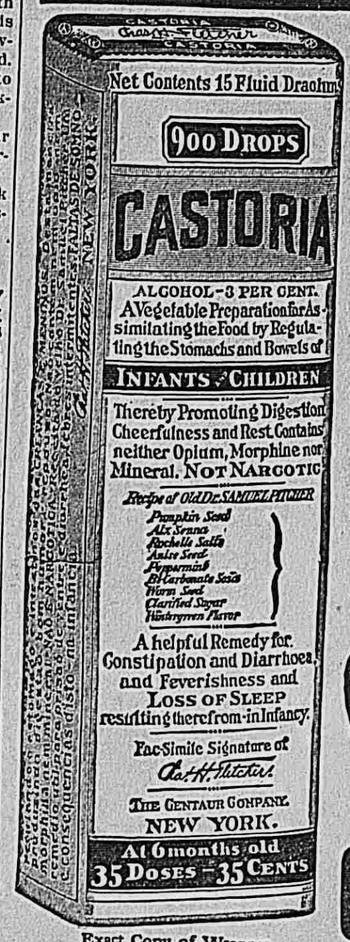

**One of Those Foreign Makes.**

"What do you know of the Ukraine?"

"Nothing. I never take those headache remedies myself."

Time is but a narrow ruffle on the edge of eternity.

Even when the worm does turn it doesn't cause much excitement.

Exact Copy of Wrapper.

# CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

Mothers Know That Genuine Castoria Always Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* In Use For Over Thirty Years

# CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.




## COLT DISTEMPER

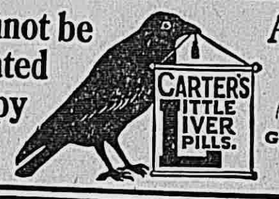
You can prevent this loathsome disease from running through your stable and cure all the colts suffering with it when you begin the treatment. No matter how young, SPOHN'S is safe to use on any colt. It is wonderful how it prevents all distempers, no matter how colts or horses at any age are "exposed." All good druggists and turf goods houses and manufacturers sell SPOHN'S at 60 cents and $1.15 a bottle; $5.50 and $11.00 a dozen.

SPOHN MEDICAL CO., Goshen, Ind., U. S. A.

## Carter's Little Liver Pills

You Cannot be Constipated and Happy

Small Pill
Small Dose
Small Price




A Remedy That Makes Life Worth Living

Genuine bears signature
*Brent Good*

ABSENCE of Iron in the Blood is the reason for many colorless faces but CARTER'S IRON PILLS will greatly help most pale-faced people


**Enforced Silence.**

"I did Mrs. Glippers an injustice yesterday."

"How was that?"

"I told her she talked all the time."

"Does she do that?"

"No. When she forgets and leaves her teeth at home her end of the conversation drags terribly."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

**Trolley Ambulances.**

Open trolleys are said to make good ambulances. When the backs of the seats are removed, 16 litters can be accommodated, as well as 16 passengers who can sit up.

Many of those composing the upper crust are not even well bred.

**Meant Business.**

Mrs. Hatterson—Shopping?

Mrs. Catterson—Oh, no. I went out to buy something I wanted.—Life.

**Appropriate Diet.**

"What fish would you select for a sailor's dinner?"

"Why not try roe?"


ASTHMADOR
GUARANTEED TO INSTANTLY RELIEVE
ASTHMA
OR MONEY REFUNDED—ASK ANY DRUGGIST


W. N. U., CHICAGO, NO. 49—1918.


160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

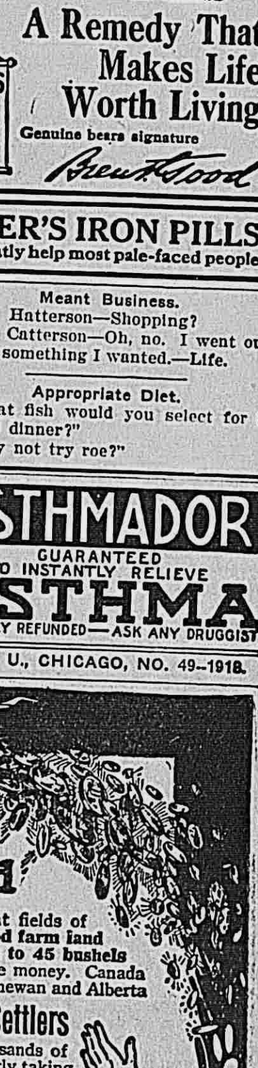
Get under the Shower of Gold

coming to farmers from the rich wheat fields of **Western Canada.** Where you can **buy good farm land at $15 to $30 per acre** and raise from **20 to 45 bushels of $2 wheat to the acre** it's easy to make money. Canada offers in her provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta

**160 Acre Homesteads Free to Settlers**

and other land at very low prices. Thousands of farmers from the U. S. or their sons are yearly taking advantage of this great opportunity. Wonderful yields also of **Oats, Barley and Flax. Mixed Farming** is fully as profitable an industry as grain raising. Good schools; markets convenient; climate excellent. Write for literature and particulars as to reduced railway rates to Supt. Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or to

C. J. Broughton, Room 412, 112 W. Adams Street, Chicago, Ill.; M. V. MacInnes, 176 Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
Canadian Government Agents



You Are Dying By Acid

When you have Heartburn, Gas, Bloat, and that Full Feeling after eating. TAKE ONE

EATONIC

FOR YOUR STOMACH'S SAKE

Rids you of the Excess Acid and Overload and you will fairly feel the GAS driven out of your body—THE BLOAT GOES WITH IT.

IT GIVES YOU REAL STOMACH COMFORT

Sold by druggists generally—If your druggist can't supply you a big box of Eatonic for 50c, send us this adv with your name and address and we will send it to you—you can send us the 50c after you get it. Address Eatonic Remedy Co., 1018 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.



A Big Box for 50c

# THE ANTIOCH NEWS

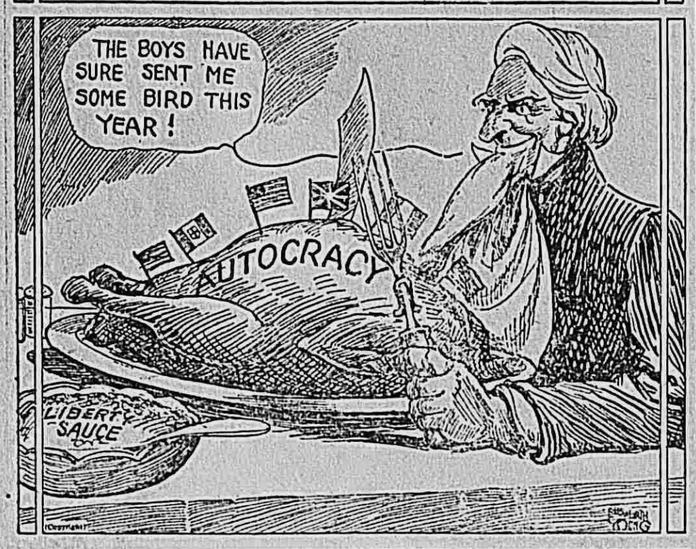
A. B. JOHNSON, EDITOR. PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY

$1.50 A YEAR IN ADVANCE. SINGLE COPY 5c.

ADVERTISING RATES FURNISHED UPON APPLICATION

TELEPHONE 149-J


## His Meat




## Farmers and Farmerettes

By MARJORIE E. ELLMS

(Copyright, 1918, by the McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

"Patty's the one to engineer it," agreed the group of girls gathered under a tree on the college campus. And as a result of this agreement, a long gray roadster with a girl in a red hat at the wheel purred down the main street of Willowdale, and stopped at the village post office.

"Some car!" said one of the men lounging on the steps. "Some girl!" he added, after Patty had entered the post office. In a few minutes she came out and drove away. The old postmaster came to the door.

"What do you suppose that girl wanted?" he said. "A list of all the farmers 'round here, and how to get to 'em. Said she and some of her friends wanted to work on a farm this summer to get practical experience so's they could direct a farm for college girls next summer. Asked me who was the most likely farmer to try. I said 'twas hard to tell, guessed they'd all balk a little, but—" with a twinkle—"I said I thought Rex Trowbridge was the most likely feller I knew."

Chuckles of amusement greeted this.

Some time later Patty, with a discouraged droop to her mouth, came in sight of the farm of Rex Trowbridge.

She had hardly stopped her machine when she saw a tall, overalled figure approaching. "He's quite young," concluded Patty, "and—and good looking."

"Are you Mr. Trowbridge?" sweetly.

"I am," came the pleasant drawl. "What can I do for you?"

Patty told her story. Mr. Trowbridge listened gravely. "I'm afraid," he began. Patty wilted perceptibly, and he paused. "I tell you what I'll do. I'll think over your proposition, and let you know in a few days, if you'll give me your address."

Patty gave it to him gloomily. He was just making his refusal kinder. Why didn't men ever think girls were good for anything practical?

After the red hat and gray car had disappeared Rex Trowbridge looked at Patty's card: "Miss Patricia Ames, —— Beacon street, Boston." He continued to look at it in delight and amazement then. "That's one on me," he said, and tucked it carefully away in his pocket.

A few days later Patty received a letter, badly misspelled, stating that Mr. Trowbridge would take the girls on trial. Patty showed the letter to her friends in glee. But he looked like the kind that could spell," she mourned.

July 1 found six farmerettes, clad in womanalls, busily weeding on the farm of Rex Trowbridge. They lived in tents on a near-by hill, took turns with simple camp cooking, and refused all chaperons but Julius Caesar, a bulldog of highly developed protecting powers.

Patty did her best to draw Trowbridge out. She sympathized with his apparent loneliness and advised courses of reading, but all her kind and sisterly attention failed to bring forth the confession Patty was sure he was on the point of making many times.

And so the days passed, and the last week of farming came. It was at this time that Dick, Patty's skeptical older brother, decided to come to Willowdale to see what his sister and her friends were "up to."

Patty and Mr. Trowbridge were talking when he arrived.

Hello, Pat!" How goes it? Glad you're not wearing those—er—trousers effects." Patty had changed to a khaki skirt for the occasion. "Who was that with you?" Mr. Trowbridge had rapidly walked away. Patty called him back. "I want you to meet—" she began. "Why!—" for Dick had dashed past her and was giving Rex Trowbridge the kind of greeting common to old friends.

"Why, you know him!" cried Patty.

"Slightly," said Dick. "Only roomed with him a couple of years at Harvard. What's the matter?"

Patty had disappeared.

"I can't understand why Rex didn't let on himself," said Dick to Patty later. "He's Stuart Trowbridge's nephew, you know. Money to burn.

Patty avoided Rex Trowbridge the next day; but on the following morning, while she was waiting to take to the station two girls who were leaving on an early train, he came up to the gray car. Patty thought of her wasted sympathy and sisterly advice, and grew stern.

"It was unpardonable of me," Rex said humbly. "You see, it began as a joke. I thought I'd give you the proper rural setting, and then when you were so darned kind and tried to help me, and all that, I just couldn't bring myself to tell you who I was. Then Dick—"

"We have gained valuable experience on your farm, Mr. Trowbridge," she began, looking at a pair of rough little hands, "but—I can't forgive you for making an idiot out of me," she ended abruptly.

Rex ignored this. "Patty, I'm coming to Boston soon. If the raw farmer discards his overalls and polishes his grammar, may he come to see you?"

"All ready, Pat," cried two girls, running up. "Good-by, Mr. Trowbridge." Patty started the motor. Then she looked back at Rex Trowbridge.

"I reckon I don't see no reason why he can't," she drawled imitatively, and in another moment the gray car had disappeared.

## HIGHWAY NOTICE

### Public Letting of Road Work

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned officials of the Town of Antioch, at the Town Hall, in Antioch, at 11 o'clock a. m., Saturday, Dec. 7, 1918, for the graveling of the following roads:

The Channel Lake Road in the southeast quarter of Section 11-46-9 at Charles Smith's near the east line of said section, thence south westerly to a point near the south line of said section at Alfred Case's place.

Also, in the Southwest Quarter of said section, beginning on the east line of said quarter section at the School House, and running thence west three-fourths (¾) of a mile.

Said improvement shall consist of furnishing, delivering and spreading pit run gravel, using three (3) cubic yards per lineal rod of road.

Each bidder will state in his proposal the name and location of the pit from which he proposes to furnish gravel.

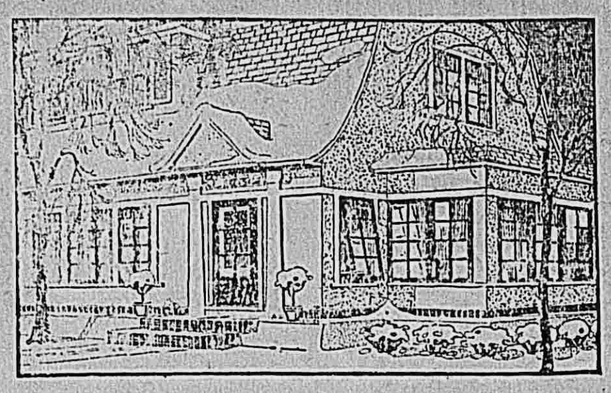
Right is reserved to increase or diminish amount of work to be done to the extent of twenty (20) per cent as conditions may be found to warrant.

Each bidder shall tender with his bid for each road a certified check of fifty ($50.00) dollars, made payable to the Town Clerk of the Town of Antioch, as a guarantee that if awarded contract he will promptly enter into contract and file a good and sufficient bond.

Work shall begin within ten (10) days after the awarding of contract, and shall be completed by July 1, 1919. Work shall be performed in accordance with plans and specifications furnished by the County Superintendent of Highways, and to his entire satisfaction, and to the satisfaction of and under the direction of the Commissioner of Highways of Antioch. Monthly payments of eighty five (85) per cent of the amount of completed work as estimated by the County Superintendent of Highways will be allowed, except where said monthly estimates may be less than one-fifth of the amount of contract.

Dated at Antioch, Illinois, this 16th day of November A. D. 1918.

Frank Dunn,
Commissioner of Highways.
C. F. Richards,
Town Clerk.
Chas. E. Russell,
County Superintendent of Highways

## Keep Out the Cold and Save Coal

EVERYONE wants to save coal this winter. It's needed to win the war—and it's high in price. The easiest way to save coal, is to keep out the cold and keep in the heat with

### Storm Windows and Storm Doors

And this saving in coal means a big "profit" to every householder. Houses protected by storm windows and storm doors require from one-third to one-half less coal.

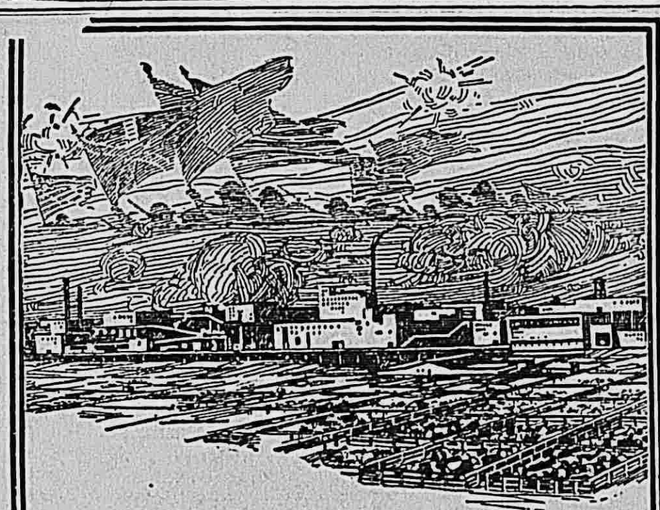
You can easily figure what that means to you in dollars and cents. The saving in coal will pay for the storm windows and storm doors in one or two seasons.

And in addition they increase the comfort and healthfulness of your house by eliminating cold floor drafts, by permitting perfect ventilation and by making it possible to keep warm in the severest winter weather.

**See us now and have a comfortable house all winter.**

**Antioch Lumber and Coal Co.**





## An International Service Built on Tiny Profits Per Pound

Some industries have been able to get in step with war demands more quickly than others.

In many cases mighty plants have sprung up—but at a prodigious cost.

The packing industry was able to adapt itself to unheard of demands more quickly, perhaps, than any other industry. And this was because the vast equipment of packing plants, refrigerator cars, branch houses, etc., had been gradually developed to its present state of efficiency, so that in the crucial hour it became a mighty international system for war service.

And how had this development taken place?

Not by making vast inroads into the capital wealth of the country, but largely by using, from year to year, a portion of the profits, to provide for expansion.

Swift & Company's profits have always been so tiny, compared with sales, that they have had practically no effect on the price of meat (amounting to only a fraction of a cent per pound).

And yet the owners of the business have been content with reasonable returns on their capital, and have been able, year after year, to put part of the profits back into the business to provide for its expansion.

These fractions of tiny profits have been repaid to to the public many fold in the form of better service, and better and cheaper meat, and made it possible for Swift & Company to meet, undaunted, the sudden cry for meat for overseas.

Could any other method of financing a vital industry involve less hardship to the people of the country? Could there be a better instance of true "profit-sharing" than this return in added usefulness and in national preparedness?

**Swift & Company, U. S. A.**


# PUTTING ILLINOIS "OVER THE TOP"

BIG DRIVE ON TO SELL STATE'S QUOTA OF $125,000,000 OF STAMPS BY DEC. 31.

## $100 GIFTS FOR OUR BOYS

Plan for Employers to Show Appreciation of Their Men in the Service Is Generally Adopted.

The big clean-up drive for War Savings is on. It is called the "over-the-top" drive. From Chicago to Cairo every township in the state is organized to sell the state's quota of $125,000,000 worth of War Savings stamps by December 31.

A survey of the possibilities was made by the Illinois Committee for War Savings, of which Martin A. Ryerson of Chicago is director, and it was found that on December 1 approximately $40,000,000 worth of Illinois' quota remained unsold. A number of counties went over the top several months ago, but some of them are so far behind that it will be necessary to use the full strength of all the individuals and organizations that now make up the selling committees in the various districts. On the counties which already are over the top the state committee has urged the patriotic duty of continuing the work with the same determination that marked their efforts in the past. This will help to make up for some of the weaker ones.

To every employer of labor in the state Mr. Ryerson sent the following appeal:

"Our final, most important appeal of the year now comes to you. The 'Over the Top' drive to clean up our Illinois quota for 1918 is about to be launched. May we suggest that you, as an employer of labor, can be of invaluable service in the following manner:

1. If you already have a War Savings society in your establishment urge the secretary to do his utmost to make this drive a complete success.

If you have no organized society send us the name of some one person who will act as W. S. S. manager to direct the December drive in your establishment.

2. Urge each of your employees to invest not less than one-tenth of his or her December earnings in W. S. S.

3. Comply with the treasury department's request—distribute bonuses and Christmas presents in War Savings stamps instead of cash.

4. Urge every member of your firm to subscribe the maximum of one thousand dollars, maturity value (December cost $846.00) and the concern itself also to purchase a like amount.

5. Advertise "Over the Top" drive during December in all your publicity mediums. Place posters and signs in and about your office and place of business.

Postscript all your letters during December this slogan, "INVEST ONE-TENTH OF YOUR DECEMBER INCOME IN WAR SAVINGS STAMPS; PUT ILLINOIS OVER THE TOP."

6. Adopt the Christmas certificate plan. Buy and hold in trust for each employee serving with the colors a $100.00 War Savings certificate—December cost for the twenty W. S. S. is $84.60. Deliver to him upon his return, or to dependent relatives or beneficiaries.

7. Obtain sufficient stamps EARLY—preferably from your bank or post office. Send cash or certified check to post office. Secure honor badges and window posters where you purchase your stamps.

"May we count on you to assist us? We need your help and our government asks it."

In connection with the "Over the Top" drive a brand new idea will insure a merry Christmas to Illinois boys in the army and navy. This idea embodies the buying by employers of one $100 War Savings stamp certificate for each employee in the service. The certificates will be held in trust for the fighters and presented to them upon their return, or to dependent relatives. The cost of the certificates in December is $84.60.

A large number of big concerns in the state have taken up the proposition and cards telling the beneficiaries of the Christmas gift being held in trust for them have been forwarded to France. The Illinois committee estimates that in this way at least 75,000 soldiers and sailors from Illinois will have provided for them the nucleus of a permanent savings fund.

Another feature of the big drive is the recommendation that this year every person make part of his or her Christmas gifts in War Savings stamps. There is no attempt to discourage the giving of other useful gifts, but the state committee suggests that War Savings stamps take the place of all useless gifts this year.

Many large concerns, particularly bankers and bond houses, give bonuses for the holidays and this year most of them will be given in War Savings stamps. First installments of salary increases, in some instances, also will be made with War Savings stamps.

"Over the top, Illinois!" is the cry.

# U. S. HEALTH SERVICE ISSUES WARNING

Increase in All Respiratory Diseases After the Influenza Epidemic Probable.

Influenza Expected to Lurk for Months. How to Guard Against Pneumonia. Common Colds Highly Catching—Importance of Suitable Clothing—Could Save 100,000 Lives.

Washington, D. C.—With the subsidence of the epidemic of influenza the attention of health officers is directed to pneumonia, bronchitis and other diseases of the respiratory system which regularly cause a large number of deaths, especially during the winter season. According to Rupert Blue, Surgeon General of the United States Public Health Service, these diseases will be especially prevalent this winter unless the people are particularly careful to obey health instructions.

"The present epidemic," said Surgeon General Blue, "has taught by bitter experience how readily a condition beginning apparently as a slight cold may go on to pneumonia and death. Although the worst of the epidemic is over, there will continue to be a large number of scattered cases, many of them mild and unrecognized, which will be danger spots to be guarded against." The Surgeon General likened the present situation to that after a great fire, saying, "No fire chief who understands his business stops playing the hose on the charred debris as soon as the flames and visible fire have disappeared. On the contrary, he continues the water for hours and even days, for he knows that there is danger of the fire rekindling from smoldering embers."

"Then you fear another outbreak of influenza?" he was asked. "Not necessarily another large epidemic," said the Surgeon General, "but unless the people learn to realize the seriousness of the danger they will be compelled to pay a heavy death toll from pneumonia and other respiratory diseases.

### Common Colds Highly Catching.

"It is encouraging to observe that people are beginning to learn that ordinary coughs and colds are highly catching and are spread from person to person by means of droplets of germ laden mucus. Such droplets are sprayed into the air when careless or ignorant people cough or sneeze without covering their mouths. It will be more healthful to cough or sneeze with[out] a handkerchief before mouth and nose. It is also good to [illegible] mouth and nose. It learned some[illegible] know that people have fresh air [illegible]thing about the value of [illegible]. In summer, when people are largely out of doors, the respiratory diseases (coughs, colds, pneumonia, etc.) are infrequent; in the fall, as people begin to remain indoors, the respiratory diseases increase; in the winter, when people are prone to stay in badly ventilated, overheated rooms, the respiratory diseases become very prevalent.

### Suitable Clothing Important.

"Still another factor in the production of colds, pneumonia and other respiratory diseases is carelessness or ignorance of the people regarding suitable clothing during the seasons when the weather suddenly changes, sitting in warm rooms too heavily dressed or what is even more common, especially among women, dressing so lightly that windows are kept closed in order to be comfortably warm. This is a very injurious practice.

### Could Save 100,000 Lives.

"I believe we could easily save one hundred thousand lives annually in the United States if all the people would adopt the system of fresh air living followed, for example, in tuberculosis sanatoria. There is nothing mysterious about it—no specific medicine, no vaccine. The important thing is right living, good food and plenty of fresh air.

### Droplet Infection Explained in Picture.

"The Bureau of Public Health, Treasury Department, has just issued a striking poster drawn by Berryman, the well-known Washington cartoonist. The poster exemplifies the modern method of health education. A few years ago, under similar circumstances the health authorities would have issued an official dry but scientifically accurate bulletin teaching the role of droplet infection in the spread of respiratory diseases. The only ones who would have understood the bulletin would have been those who already knew all about the subject. The man in the street, the plain citizen and the many millions who toil for their living would have had no time and no desire to wade through the technical phraseology."




COLDS, INFLUENZA, PNEUMONIA, AND TUBERCULOSIS ARE SPREAD THIS WAY

Copies of this poster can be obtained free of charge by writing to Surgeon General, U. S. Public Health Service, Washington, D. C.

## HEALTH SERVICE ISSUES WARNING

### in All Respiratory Dis- After the Influenza pidemic Probable.

**Expected to Lurk for Months. Guard Against Pneumonia. Colds Highly Catching—Im- of Suitable Clothing—Could 0,000 Lives.**

gton, D. C.—With the subsid- he epidemic of influenza the of health officers is directed onia, bronchitis and other of the respiratory system ularly cause a large number especially during the winter According to Rupert Blue, General of the United States ealth Service, these diseases specially prevalent this win- the people are particularly obey health instructions. resent epidemic," said Sur- eral Blue, "has taught by bit- ence how readily a condition apparently as a slight cold on to pneumonia and death. the worst of the epidemic is e will continue to be a large f scattered cases, many of d and unrecognized, which anger spots to be guarded The Surgeon General likened nt situation to that after a , saying, "No fire chief who ds his business stops playing on the charred debris as soon mes and visible fire have dis- On the contrary, he con- e water for hours and even he knows that there is dan- e fire rekindling from smol- nbers."

you fear another outbreak of ?" he was asked. "Not neces- nother large epidemic," said eon General, "but unless the arn to realize the seriousness nger they will be compelled to avy death toll from pneumo- other respiratory diseases.

**on Colds Highly Catching.**

encouraging to observe that e beginning to learn that or- oughs and colds are highly and are spread from person n by means of droplets of en mucus. Such droplets the into the air when careless people cough more heat sneeze with- ring their mouth and nose. It ood to cover mouth and nose. It some know that people have mething about the value of In summer, when people ely out of doors, the respira- nses (coughs, colds, pneumo- are infrequent; in the fall, begin to remain indoors, the ry diseases increase; in the when people are prone to stay ventilated, overheated rooms, iratory diseases become very t.

**table Clothing Important.**

another factor in the produc- olds, pneumonia and other re- diseases is carelessness or ig- of the people regarding suit- hing during the seasons when her suddenly changes, sitting rooms too heavily dressed or even more common, especially omen, dressing so lightly tha are kept closed in order to b bly warm. This is a very i practice.

**uld Save 100,000 Lives.**

eve we could easily save ou thousand lives annually ted States if all the peop dopt the system of fresh a llowed, for example, in tub sanatoria. There is nothi us about it—no specific me vaccine. The important thi living, good food and plenty

**nfection Explained in Pictures.**

Bureau of Public Healt Department, has just issued g poster drawn by Berryman, known Washington cartoonist ster exemplifies the modern of health education. A per , under similar circumstance th authorities would have is official dry but scientifically bulletin teaching the role of nfection in the spread of re diseases. The only ones you ave understood the bulletin ave been those who already about the subject. The ma reet, the plain citizen and th illions who toil for their liv ave had no time and no desire through the technical phrase




of this poster can ree of charge by writing (General), U. S. Public Washington, D. C.

## Local and Personal Happenings

Sherd Burnett is ill with tonsili-

Johnson was a Chicago visitor day.

Tarbel spent a few days of this Chicago.

and Mrs. Andrew Harrison were visitors Monday.

Wednesday at the Majestic Marriage Bubble."

to Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Girard onday of this week a son.

Mr. and Mrs. Brook of Burlington t over Sunday with relatives here.

rs. Margaret Hockney of Delevan, pent the first of the week with Mrs. rrell

on't fail to see Caramel Meyers in e Marriage Lie," at the Majestic urday.

ergt. Arthur B. Coole, Co. B, S. A. C., of Evanston spent Thanksgiving Orchardside.

rescent cream will take care of ped hands and face. 25 cents at g's Drug Store.

orothy Brogan entertained twenty e friends at her home Saturday af- noon in honor of her eighth birthday.

r. and Mrs. G. Schilke entertained w friends Wednesday afternoon in or of Mr. Schilke's birthday an- ersary.

iss Mary Pollock of Chicago spent latter part of last and the fore of this week with her parents at place.

rs. S. E. Pollock left on Saturday Beloit, Wis., where she expects to ain for some time and assist in ing for her father.

r. and Mrs. Albert Krahn enter- ed Mr. and Mrs. Herman Fiegel family of Wilmot, also Mr. Albert hn and Miss Lucia Lasco of Bristol.

he next meeting of the ladies Guild held at the home of Mrs. J. E. Wednesday afternoon, Dec. 11 erybody cordially invited. N. Mor- Sec'y.

eorge Lewis arrived home from nbridge, Mass., the fore part of week. He is on the inactive duty and while free to do as he chooses he is subject to call at any time.

he Misses Hazel White and friend ethy Morris of Chicago, and the es Agnes and Mildred White and tie Michelson of Kenosha spent Thanksgiving vacation at the e of John White.

is estimated that the influenza emic has claimed 22,563 lives in is to date. A total of 350,000 were reported. This is believed about one fourth of the total num- f cases that really existed.

you need eye-glasses you can be here at any time by a graduate metrist. We have many satisfied mers who failed to receive satis- n elsewhere. Will you be one of Wm. Keulman, Optometrists. ch, Ill.

Antioch U. S. Boys Relief have ed the Antioch band to play once th at the high school in honor of me coming of our soldiers and Everybody welcome. Date of oncert will be announced later. Nellie Vos, Sec'y.

U. S. Boys Relief are making ations for a grand celebration Homecoming of our boys. It nsist of banquet, speeches and to be enjoyed by all gratis. ll be given when the majority home. The date will be an- later. Nellie Vos, Sec'y.

ou get that Victrola for Christ f you intend to have one you e to speak quick as my large s going fast. I have a big sup- cords, all of the best sellers, are selling fast so get what t now as the market is very these goods. Wm. Keulman, Ill.

d Mrs A. Ziegler and Mr. and Schmahl of Jackson, Wis, Mrs. A. Schlamer and son Mrs. F. Winninghoff and Mrs. of Milwaukee and Miss Lil- thke of Trevor were over ving guests at the George home.

**Cards of Thanks**

to sincerely thank each and from far and near, for their ad efficient efforts, in saving from total loss by fire on Nov. and Mrs. Frank B. Kennedy.

**NO TUNING**

n Antioch and vicinity once a month. If you write or phone.

ARL G. ALDEN,

7 Ave. WAUKEGAN, ILL

4-M. Regular Tuning $3.00

T. Mooney spent Thanksgiving with his family here.

J. J. Morley and son Will spent Monday in Chicago.

Earl Somerville was a Chicago passenger Monday.

Dr. Morrell was a business visitor in Chicago Monday.

Aneta Hucker spent the week end with relatives in the city.

Mrs. Arthur Bock entertained her sister from Kenosha over Sunday.

Miss Mary Sherman of Superior, Wis. spent last week with Myrtle Haynes.

Christmas cards, tags, seals, stationery, candy. Big assortment. King's Drug Store.

Uncle Sam wants you to see "America's Answer." See it at the Majestic New Years day.

Miss Shirlie Olcott accompanied Miss Lorena Tiffany back to the city Thursday evening.

G. S. Napp of the Great Lakes Battillion band spent Saturday and Sunday at the home of Dr. Morrell.

Dr. C. H. Barber, will be in Antioch hereafter on the last Sunday in each month. Those wishing glasses please call at H. J. Barber's.

Mr. and Mrs. John VanPatten of Chetek, Wis., arrived on Wednesday of last week, for a couple of weeks visit with Antioch relatives.

UniverSal Soot Desorover is guaranteed to clean stove pipes and chimneys from soft coal soot. 25 cents per pound at Williams Bros.

Frank Hook arrived here Wednesday afternoon for a visit with his many relatives and friends in this vicinity. He has received an honorable discharge from the officers training camp at Louisville, Ky.

The ladies of St. Ignatius Episcopal church will hold their second annual sale, Saturday Dec. 21, consisting of articles suitable for Christmas gifts. These articles will range in price from ten to fifty cents.

Earl Horton who is at present at Camp Grant has written back to the Antioch band to reserve his band uniform for him as he expects to be back in his old place very soon. Since his entry at Camp Grant he has been playing the first cornet in the Second Regimental band.

Mrs. Clara Turner left on Saturday last for Norwood Park, where she will visit with relatives for a few days before leaving in company with her daughter, Mrs. Emma Farnum and grand daughter, Miss Dorathy Farnum, for Ocean Park, Cal., for a stay of an indefinite length.

The Antioch band needs a base horn and a baritone horn player. Instruments will be furnished by the band. Anyone wishing to take advantage of this offer please apply to Dr. F. S. Morrell. The band also has a baritone saxaphone which will be sold cheap to anyone willing to enter the band and stay by it.

The State bank of Antioch was one of the Lake County banks to receive a certificate from the treasury department for financial service and for subscribing for 100% of its quota on the treasury certificates issued in anticipation of the Fourth Liberty Loan. Said certificate is now to be seen in the bank window.

The Royal Neighbors are planning something special for their meeting next Tuesday evening. A cafeteria luncheon will be served at six thirty o'clock. This luncheon is free and every member is invited to be present at this "get acquainted with each other hour before the meeting is called. At the close of the meeting cards will be in order.

The official board of the M. E. church have voted to make the village a present of the old bell in order that it may be preserved as a Liberty bell and remain in conspicuous spot in the village as a memento of the great celebration of Nov. 11, 1918. Now who has the best suggestion as to the place to put it. If you have an idea send it in.

Sunday at the Majestic "Nancy Comes Home."

Chas. Horn was home from Chicago for Thanksgiving.

The Antioch band will give a dance in the opera house Christmas eve.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Kelly are spending this week with relatives in Chicago.

Mrs. Chas. Will of Templeton, Wis. is the guest of Mrs. A. G. Watson this week.

Thermos Bottle—Hard to get and getting higher in price—buy now at King's Drug Store.

Miss Lorena Tiffany of Chicago spent Thanksgiving at the home of her grandmother, Mrs. Grimm.

Mrs. J. W. Hancock and daughter of Superior, Wis., spent Thanksgiving with relatives here.

Saturday at the Majestic Caramel Meyers in "The Marriage Lie." A Blue Bird feature. Don't miss it.

Hereafter the Antioch Packing company will close their market on Sunday and evenings, with the exception of Saturday evenings.

The next regular meeting of the W. C. T. U. will be held in the M. E church, Wednesday, Dec. 11, at 2:30 o'clock. L. M. Jones, Sec.

If you have one of our ice cream packers or know where there is one will you tell us? Thank you. King's Drug Store.

Try UniverSal Soot Destroyer. It means no taking down of stove pipes to clean out the soot. No chimney fires. Guaranteed. 25 cents per pound at Williams Bros.

The Confirmation service held last Sunday in St. Ignatius' church was well attended and the following persons were confirmed: Mrs. Maude Kettlehut, Miss Ruth Kettlehut, Miss Myrtle Haynes, Miss Leonella Taylor, Miss Vera Kinrade, Miss Ruth Kinrade, Miss Pauline Scherf, Miss Harriette Miller, Master Albert Herman, Master Richard Kaye, Master Henry Olson. The class will make their first Communion next Sunday at the early Eucharist, 7:30 a. m., and will be given their first Communion breakfast at the Simon's house following the service.

**Perhaps.**

Lucky is the man who marries a widow whose first husband was mean to her.—Chicago Evening Post.

## CLASSIFIED

**DEPARTMENT**

FOR RENT CHEAP—Rooms over King's Drug Store.

FOR SALE—Base burner. Owner has furnace. Inquire at this office.

FOR SALE—1917 Ford touring car, run less than 10,000 miles. F. R. King.

FOR SALE—Two stacks of alfalfa. Inquire of California Ice Co., Antioch, R. D. 3.

FOR RENT—House with city water, on North Main st. Inquire of Mrs. E. Cubbon.

FOR SALE—Black Lanshang cockrels. Inquire of C. O. Nelson, Antioch, R. D. 1. w 4

FOR SALE—R. C. Rhode Island Red Cockrels. Price $2 00. Inquire of C. E. Kelly. 4w9

FOUND—An auto robe. Owner can have same by proving property and paying for this notice.

WANTED—To rent or purchase a small farm of from 40 to 60 acres. Notify Aug. Panknin, Wilmot, Wis., 12m1

Lost—A small Deitz lantern, the night of Frank Kennedy's fire, just north of Hickory corners. Please return to R. B. Miller, Antioch R. D. 2 or leave at Chase Webb's store.

**T. N. DONNELLY & CO.**

**Loan and Diamond Broker**

Diamonds, watches and all kinds of jewlery at less than cost. At half the price you pay regular stores

24 North Dearborn St. Chicago

**BASKET BALL**

**At the Township High School**

**Double Header**

**Wauconda 1st vs. Antioch 1st**

**Wauconda 2d vs. Antioch 2d**

**Friday Evening, December 6**

**Admission, 15 and 25 cents**

**L. G. STRANG**

**Licensed Embalmer and Funeral Director**

**ANTIOCH, ILL.**

PHONE 128-R
ALSO FARMER'S LINE

**A. HADLOCK, Oph. M.**

**Optometrist**

**Eye Glasses Scientifically Fitted**

**At Keulman's Jewelry Store**

**Antioch, Ill.**

**Sequoit Lodge No. 827 A.F.&A. M**

Holds regular communications the first and third Wednesday evenings of every month. Visiting Brethern always welcome.

FRANK HUBER, Sec'y. P. O. HAWKINS, W. M

The Eastern Star meets second and fourth Thursdays of each month

JULIA ROSENFELDT, W. M.

IDA OSMOND, Sec'y

**J. C. JAMES**

**Licensed Emhalmer and Undertaker**

**Calls Answered Day or Night**

**Phone 149 M.**

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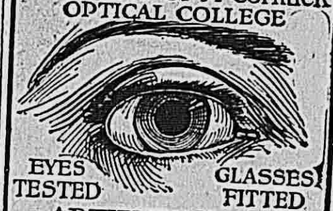
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**BANK OF ANTIOCH**

Buy and Sell Exchange and do a General Banking Business

**J. E. BROOK, Banker**

**LOTUS CAMP NO. 557 M. W. A**

Meets at 7:30 the first and third Monday evening of every month in the Woodmen hall, Antioch, Ill. Visiting Neighbors always welcome.

J. C. JAMES, Clerk NORRIS PROCTOR, V. C.

**W. G. Bragg**

**Teacher of Violin**

**Associate teasher of Chas. K. Lindsay**

**Studio in Opera House Block**

Reference

**Dr. F. S. Morrell, Antioch**

**J. L. REDDING, D. V. M.**

**Veterinary Surgeon**

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**RUSSELL, ILL**

**FARM LANDS FOR SALE**

**Mjssouri and Iowa land for sale. For particulars address.**

**C. O. GALIGER,**
**Clio, Iowa.**

**Santa Clause**

**Is on his way**

**Get ready for him now. Do your Christmas shopping at King's Drug Store. We are headquarters for**

**Stationery**
**Candy**
**Cigars**
**Xmas Cards**
**White Ivory Goods**

**King's Drug Store**

**ANTIOCH MILLING CO.**

**Try Our New**

**SANO**

**Brand Flour**

**Custom Grinding of All Kinds**

**Let us show you what we can do**

**Corner Main and Railroad Streets, Antioch**

**The art, the skill, the discriminating taste of many crafts unite in the construction of**

**Electrical Appliances**

**to produce them—objects as attractive in form as they are efficient in operation—ideal Christmas Presents which satisfy the giver and gratify the receiver.**

**Electric Portable Lamps, wrought** in copper, brush brass, verde antique, silver, art iron, wicker with shades in art glass, silk, cretone

**Electric Cooking Utensils, Chafing** dishes, toasters, grills, disc stoves, percolators.

**Labor Savers, washing machines,** irons, vacuum cleaners, utility motors.

**Electrical Articles for the toilet** table, that increfse comfort and multiply convenience.

**All in a great variety at our Sales Rooms**
**Prices the lowest**

**PUBLIC SERVICE COMPANT**

**OF NORTHERN ILLINOIS**

# TRIP TO EUROPE DUTY TO HEROES, SAYS PRESIDENT

## Wilson Tells Congress People Will Know Facts of Treaty Making.

## ASKS FULL CO-OPERATION OF COUNTRY AND CONGRESS

**Declares There Are Many Important Problems That Must Be Solved by Lawmakers — Favors Covernment Control of the Railroads—Says Seizure of Cables Aids in Keeping Soloons Posted on Peace Parley—Pact to Be Signed by Spring.**

Washington.—President Wilson in an address which he delivered Monday to congress gave his reasons for his trip to Europe. He declared it to be his paramount duty to give his personal service in the interpretation of his basis of peace, which had been accepted by the belligerents allied with the United States, in order that the kind of a peace for which the United States had fought might not be spoiled by a misinterpretation of his ideals. He said he hoped to see a formal declaration of peace by treaty "by the time spring has come."

The president said he will be in close touch by cable and wireless and that congress will know all that he does on the other side.

The president said he hoped to see a formal declaration of peace by treaty "by the time spring has come."

He expressed the hope that he would have the co-operation of the public and of congress, saying through the cables and wireless constant counsel and advice would be possible.

**Takes Up Railroad Problems.**

Much of the address was devoted to the railroad problem, for which the president said he now had no solution to offer. He recommended careful study by congress, saying it would be a disservice to the country and to the railroads to permit a return to old conditions under private management without modifications.

The president declared he stood ready to release the railroads from government control whenever a satisfactory plan of readjustment could be worked out.

**No Reconstruction Plans Yet.**

No definite program of reconstruction can be outlined now, Mr. Wilson said, but as soon as the armistice was signed government control of business and industry was released as far as possible. He expressed the hope that congress would not object to conferring upon the war trade board or some other agency the right of fixing export priorities to assure shipment of food to starving people abroad.

As to taxation, the president indorsed the plan for levying $6,000,000,000 in 1919 and for notifying the public in advance that the 1920 levy will be $4,000,000,000.

The new three-year naval building program was indorsed because, the president said, it would be unwise to attempt to adjust the American program to a future world policy as yet undetermined.

**Again Urges Votes for Women.**

Paying tribute to the people's conduct in war, he spoke particularly of the work of women and again appealed for woman suffrage by federal amendment.

**Text of President's Address.**

The president said:

Gentlemen of the congress: The year that has elapsed since I last stood before you to fulfill my constitutional duty to give to the congress from time to time information on the state of the Union has been so crowded with great events, great processes and great results that I cannot hope to give you an adequate picture of its transactions or of the far-reaching changes which have been wrought in the life of our nation and the world. You have yourselves witnessed these things, as I have. It is too soon to assess them; and we who stand in the midst of them and are part of them are less qualified than men of another generation will be to say what they mean or even what they have been. But some great outstanding facts are unmistakable and constitute in a sense part of the public business with which it is our duty to deal.

To state them is to set the stage for the legislative and executive action which must grow out of them and which we have yet to shape and determine.

**Tells of Troop Shipments.**

A year ago we had sent 145,918 men overseas. Since then we have sent 1,950,513, an average of 162,542 each month, the number in fact rising in May last to 245,951, in June to 278,760, in July to 307,182, and continuing to reach similar figures in August and September—in August 289,570 and in September 257,438.

No such movement of troops ever took place before, across 3,000 miles of sea, followed by adequate equipment and supplies, and carried safely through extraordinary dangers of attack—dangers which were alike strange and infinitely more difficult to guard against. In all this movement only 738 men were lost by enemy attacks—630 of whom were upon a single English transport which was sunk near the Orkney Islands.

I need not tell you what lay back of this great movement of men and material. It is not invidious to say that back of it lay a supporting organization of the industries of the country and all its productive activities more complete, more thorough in method and effective in results, more spirited and unanimous in purpose and effort than any other great belligerent had ever been able to effect. We profited greatly by the experience of the nations which had already been engaged for nearly three years in the exigent and exacting business, their proficiency taxed to the utmost. We were the pupils.

No soldiers or sailors ever proved themselves more quickly ready for the test of battle or acquitted themselves with more splendid courage and achievement when put to the test. Those of us who played some part in directing the great processes by which the war was pushed irresistibly forward to the final triumph may now forget all that and delight our thoughts with the story of what our men did.

**Why to Be Thankful.**

What we all thank God for with deepest gratitude is that our men went in force into the line of battle just at the critical moment when the whole fate of the world seemed to hang in the balance and threw their fresh strength into the ranks of freedom in time to turn the whole tide and sweep of the fateful struggle—turn it once for all, so that thenceforth it was back, back, back for their enemies, always back, never again forward! After that it was only a scant four months before the commanders of the central empires knew themselves beaten; and now their very empires are in liquidation!

And throughout it all how fine the spirit of the nation was. What unity of purpose, what untiring zeal! What elevation of purpose ran through all its splendid display of strength, its untiring accomplishment. I have said that those of us who stayed at home to do the work of organization and supply will always wish that we had been with the men whom we sustained by our labor; but we can never be ashamed. It has been an inspiring thing to be here in the midst of fine men who had turned aside from every private interest of their own and devoted the whole of their trained capacity to the tasks that supplied the sinews of the whole great undertaking! The patriotism, the unselfishness, the thoroughgoing devotion and distinguished capacity that marked their toilsome labors, day after day, month after month, have made them fit mates and comrades of the men in the trenches and on the sea. And not the men here in Washington only. They have but directed the vast achievement.

**Plan to Steady Business.**

For the steadying and facilitation of our own domestic business readjustments nothing is more important than the immediate determination of the taxes that are to be levied for 1918, 1919 and 1920. As much as the burden of taxation must be lifted from business as sound methods of financing the government will permit, and those who conduct the great essential industries of the country must be told as exactly as possible what obligations to the government they will be expected to meet in the years immediately ahead of them.

It will be of serious consequence to the country to delay removing all uncertainties in this matter a single day longer than the right processes of debate justfy. It is idle to talk of successful and confident business reconstruction before those uncertainties are resolved.

**Troops Must Stay in Europe.**

If the war had continued it would have bee nnecessary to raise at least $8,000,000,000 by taxation, payable in the year 1919, but the war has ended and I agree with the secretary of the treasury that it will be safe to reduce the amount to $6,000,000,000. An immediate rapid decline in the expenses of the government is not to be looked for. Contracts made for war supplies will, indeed, be rapidly canceled and liquidated, but their immediate liquidation will make heavy drains on the treasury fo rthe months just ahead of us.

The maintenance of our forces on the other side o fthe sea is still necessary. A considerable proportion of these forces must remain in Europe during the period of occupation, and those which are brought home will be transported and demobilized at heavy expense for months to come.

I entirely concur with the secretary of the treasuryin recommending that the $2.000,000,000 neded in addition to the $4,000,000,000 provided by existing law be obtained from the profits which have accrued and shall accrue from war contracts and distinctively war business, but that these taxes be confined to the war profits accruing in 1918, or in 1919 from business originating in war contracts.

**Asks Aid for Belgium.**

May I not say a special word about the needs of Belgium and northern France? No sums of money paid by the way of indemnity will serve of themselves to save them from hopeless disadvantage for years to come. Something more must be done than merely find the money. If they had money and raw materials in abundance tomorrow they could not resume their place in the industry of the world tomorrow—the very important place they held before the flame of war swept across them. Many of their factories are razed to the ground. Much of their machinery is destroyed or has been taken away. Their people are scattered and many of their markets will be taken by others, if they are not in some special way assisted to rebuild their factories and replace their lost instruments of manufacture. They should not be left to the vicissitudes of the sharp competition for materials and for industrial facilities which is now to set in. I hope, therefore, that the congress will not be unwilling, if it should become necessary, to grant to some such agency as the war trade board the right to establish priority of export and supply for the benefit of these people whom we have been so happy to assist in saving from the German terror and whom we must not now thoughtlessly leave to shift for themselves in a pitiless competitive market.

**Worried About Railroads.**

The question which causes me the greatest concern is the question of the policy to be adopted toward the railroads. I frankly turn to you for counsel upon it. I have no confident judgment of my own. I do not see how any thoughtful man can have who knows anything of the complexity of the problem. It is a problem which must be studied, studied immediately and studied without bias or prejudice.

It was necessary that the administration of the railways should be taken over by the government so long as the war lasted. It would have been impossible otherwise to establish and carry through under a single direction the necessary priorities of shipments. It would have been impossible, otherwise to combine maximum production at the factories and mines and farms with the maximum possible car supply to take the products to the ports and markets; impossible to route troops shipments and freight shipments without regard to the advantage of the roads employed; impossible to subordinate, when necessary, all questions of convenience to the public necessity; impossible to give the necessary financial support to the roads from the public treasury. But all these necessities have now been served, and the question is, what is best for the railroads and for the public in the future.

**Roads Could Not Co-operate.**

Exceptional circumstances and exceptional methods of administration were not needed to convince us that the railroads were not equal to the immense tasks of transportation imposed upon them by the rapid and continuous development of the industries of the country. We knew that already, and we knew that they were unequal to it partly because their full co-operation was rendered impossible by law and their competition made obligatory, so that it has been impossible to assign to them severally the traffic which could best be carried by their respective lines in the interest of expedition and national economy.

The full equipment of the railways which the federal administration had planned could not be completed within any such period. The present law does not permit the use of the revenues of the several roads for the execution of such plans except by formal contract with their directors, some of whom will consent, while some will not, and therefore does not afford sufficient authority to undertake improvements upon the scale upon which it would be necessary to undertake them. Every approach to this difficult subject matter of decision brings us face to face, therefore, with this unanswered question, What is right that we should do with the railroads in the interest of the public and in fairness to their owners?

**Several Plans Possible.**

I believe that it will be serviceable for me to set forth as explicity as possible the alternative courses that lie open to our choice. We can simply release the roads and go back to the old conditions of private management, unrestricted competition and multiform regulation by both state and federal authorities; or we can go to the opposite extreme and establish complete government control, accompanied, if necessary, by actual government ownership; or we can adopt an intermediate course of modified private control, under a more unified and affirmative public regulation and under such alterations of the law as will permit wasteful competition to be avoided and a considerable degree of unification of administration to be effected, as, for example, by regional corporations under which the railways of definable area would be in effect combined in single systems.

The one conclusion that I am ready to state with confidence is that it would be a disservice alike to the country and to the owners of the railroads to return to the old conditions unmodified. Those are conditions of restraint without development. There is nothing affirmative or helpful about them. What the country chiefly needs is that all its means of transportation should be developed, its railways, its waterways, its highways and its countryside roads.

**New Policy Necessary.**

Some new element of policy, therefore, is absolutely necessary—necessary for the service of the public, necessary for the release of credit to those who are administering the railways, necessary for the protection of their security holders.

I welcome this occasion to announce to the congress my purpose to join in Paris the representatives of the governments with which we have been associated in the war against the central empires for the purpose of discussing with them the main features of the treaty of peace. I realize the great inconveniences that will attend my leaving the country, particularly at this time, but the conclusion that it was my paramount duty to go has been forced upon me by considerations which I hope will seem as conclusive to you as they have seemed to me.

**Accept U. S. Bases of Peace.**

The allied governments have accepted the bases of peace which I outlined to the congress on the 8th of January last, as the central empires also have, and very reasonably desire my personal counsel in their interpretation and application, and it is highly desirable that I should give it in order that the sincere desire of our government to contribute without selfish purpose of any kind to settlements that will be of common benefit to all the nations concerned may be made fully manifest.

The peace settlements which are now to be agreed upon are of transcendent importance both to us and to the rest of the world, and I know of no business or interest which should take precedence of them. The gallant men of our armed forces on land and sea have consciously fought for the ideals which they knew to be the ideals of their country; I have sought to express those ideals; they have accepted my statements of them as the substance of their own thought and purpose, as the associated governments have accepted them; I owe it to them to see it, so far as in me lies, that no false or mistaken interpretation is put upon them and no possible effort omitted to realize them.

It is now my duty to play my full part in making good what they offered in their life's blood to obtain. I can think of no call to service which could transcend this.

**Praises War Agencies.**

Never before have there been agencies in existence in this country which knew so much of the field of supply, of labor and of industry as the war industries board, the war trade board, the labor department, the food administration and the fuel administration have known since their labors became thoroughly systematized; and they have not been isolated agencies; they have been directed by men who represented the permanent departments of the government and so have been the centers of unified and co-operative action. It has been the policy of the executive, therefore, since the armistice was assured (which is in effect a complete submission of the enemy) to put the knowledge of these bodies at the disposal of the business men of the country and to offer their intelligent mediation at every point and in every matter where it was desired. It is surprising how fast the process of return to a peace footing has moved in the three weeks since the fighting stopped. It promises to outrun any inquiry that may be instituted and any aid that may be offered. It will not be easy to direct it any better than it will direct itself. The American business man is of quick initiative.

**Cites Practical Plans.**

The ordinary and normal processes of private initiative will not, however, provide immediate employment for all of the men of our returning armies. Those who are of trained capacity, those who are skilled workmen, those who have acquired familiarity with established businesses, those who are ready and willing to go to the farms, all those whose aptitudes are known er will be sought out by employees will find no difficulty, it is safe to say, in finding place and employment. But there will be others who will be at a loss where to gain a livelihood unless pains are taken to guide them and put them in the way of work. There will be a large floating residuum of labor which should be left wholly to shift for itself. It seems to me important, therefore, that the development of public works of every sort should be created, for unskilled labor in particular, and that plans should be made for such developments of our unused lands and our natural resources as we have hitherto lacked stimulation to undertake.

I particularly direct your attention to the practical plans which the secretary of the interior has developed in his annual report and before your committees for the reclamation of arid, swamp and cut-over lands which might, if the states were willing and able to co-operate, redeem some 300,000,000 acres of land for cultivation. There are said to be 15,000,000 or 20,000,000 acres of land in the West at present arid, for whose reclamation water is available, if properly conserved. There are about 230,000,000 acres from which the forests have been cut but which have never yet been cleared for the plow, and which lie waste and desolate. These lie scattered all over the Union. And there are nearly 80,000,000 acres of land that lie under swamps or subject to periodical overflow or too wet for anything but grazing which it is perfectly feasible to drain and protect and redeem.

**Problem Economic One.**

So far as our domestic affairs are concerned the problem of our return to peace is a problem of economic and industrial readjustment. That problem is less serious for us than it may turn out to be for the nations which have suffered the disarrangements and the losses of war longer than we. Our people, moreover, do not wait to be coached and led. They know their own business, are quick and resourceful at every readjustment, definite in purpose, and self-reliant in action.

While the war lasted we set up many agencies by which to direct the industries of the country in the services it was necessary for them to render, by which to make sure of an abundant supply of the materials needed, by which to check undertakings that could for the time be dispensed with and stimulate those that were most serviceable in war, by which to gain for the purchasing departments of the government a certain control over the prices of essential articles and materials, by which to restrain trade with alien enemies, make the most of the available shipping, and systematize financial transactions, both public and private, so that there would be no unnecessary conflict or confusion—by which, in short, to put every material energy of the country in harness to draw the common load and make of us one team in the accomplishment of a great task. But the moment we knew the armistice to have been signed we took the harness off. Raw materials upon which the government had kept its hand for fear there should not be enough for the industries that supplied the armies have been released and put into the general market again. Great industrial plants whose whole output and machinery had been taken over for the uses of the government have been set free to return to the uses to which they were put before the war. It has not been possible to remove so readily or so quickly the control of foodstuffs and of shipping, because the world has still to be fed from our granaries and the ships are still needed to send supplies to our men oversea and to bring the men back as fast as the disturbed conditions on the other side of the water permit; but even there restraints are being relaxed as much as possible and more and more as the weeks go by.

I entirely concur with the secretary of the treasury in recommending that the two billions needed in addition to the four billions provided by existing law be obtained from the profits which have accrued and shall accrue from war contracts and distinctively war business, but that these taxes be confined to the war profits accruing in 1918, or in 1919 from business originating in war contracts.

I urge your acceptance of this recommendation that provision be made now, not subsequently, that the taxes to be paid in 1920 should be reduced from six to four billions.

**Asks Support of Congress.**

May I not hope, gentlemen of the congress, that in the delicate tasks I shall have to perform on the other side of the sea, in my efforts truly and faithfully to interpret the principles and purposes of the country we love, I may have the encouragement and the added strength of your united support? I realize the magnitude and difficulty of the duty I am undertaking. I am poignantly aware of its grave responsibilities. I am the servant of the nation. I can have no private thought or purpose of my own in performing such an errand. I go to give the best that is in me to the common settlements which I must now assist in arriving at in conference with the other working heads of the associated governments.

I shall count upon your friendly countenance and encouragement. I shall not be inaccessible. The cables and the wireless will render me available for any counsel or service you may desire of me, and I shall be happy in the thought that I am constantly in touch with the weighty matters of domestic policy with which we shall have to deal. I shall make my absence as brief as possible and shall hope to return with the happy assurance that it has been possible to translate into action the great ideals for which America has striven.


# THE JOY OF MOTHERHOOD

**Came to this Woman after Taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to Restore Her Health**



Ellensburg, Wash.—"After I was married I was not well for a long time and a good deal of the time was not able to go about. Our greatest desire was to have a child in our home and one day my husband came back from town with a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and wanted me to try it. It brought relief from my troubles. I improved in health so I could do my housework; we now have a little one, all of which I owe to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound."—Mrs. O. S. JOHNSON, R. No. 3, Ellensburg, Wash.

There are women everywhere who long for children in their homes yet are denied this happiness on account of some functional disorder which in most cases would readily yield to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Such women should not give up hope until they have given this wonderful medicine a trial, and for special advice write Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass. The result of 40 years experience is at your service.



**Cuticura Soap Best for Baby**

Soap 25c., Ointment 25 & 50c., Talcum 25c. Sample each mailed free by "Cuticura, Dept. F, Boston.


## FREE LIBRARIES IN ITALY

**Society Which Promotes Such Institutions Has Made a Record It May Well Be Proud Of.**

The federation for the promotion of free libraries in Italy has to its credit the establishment of more than 2,000 libraries since the year of its first national convention in Rome in 1908 up to the present.

The federation is modeled after the Society of Milan for Popular Libraries and has as its aims the promotion of circulating libraries of every description, and their management, and the organization of a speedy center, so that the federated libraries may buy supplies at cost.

It publishes manuals, guides, catalogues, etc., for the various types of libraries; publishes a federal periodical to be distributed free; has established a service for supplies which includes subscriptions at reduced rates, and the printing of catalogues, cards, etc., at cost; has established a federal bindery, an office for technical advice on library management and is planning for the direct production of books.

Houses for soldiers with libraries were established in the Italian war zones by the federation in collaboration with the minister of studies. These diminutive libraries were found more effective than the system formerly in vogue of sending books individually to the soldiers.

**Talked Too Much.**

Joe had been instructed that if he did not stop running away he could not go to the movies. Supposing the day's slate was clean, Joe's mother was taking him to a show. As the two reached the door Joe said: "Just running to the bridge wasn't far, was it mother?" Joe was turned homeward and put to bed. Hearing the little fellow talking to himself a few moments later, mother eavesdropped: "That one time, old man, you talked too much."

A young man can button his slate gloves in less than half the time it takes him to button any other girl's.

The circles in which some of us move are but a scant half-mile in...


Some people learn of the harmful effects of coffee by reading. Others find it out through experience. In either case it is a good idea to adopt

**INSTANT POSTUM**

A delicious drink made from the finest cereals, harmless and nourishing. Made in the cup, instantly. Saves sugar and fuel.


## DELICACY WAS NOT FOR HANS

**German Might View Sardines, but Tommy Very Literally Had a String Tied to Them.**

Much has been said of the fraternizing of the Saxons with the British troops in the early part of the war. One of the best stories that has come to us Mr. Frederic Coleman tells in his book, "With Cavalry in the Great War."

At one part of the line, he says, the men of the opposing armies became quite accustomed to calling across the intervening ground to their enemies. Each side, one day, boasted of the excellence of its food supply. A British Tommy declared that his lunch ration included an incomparable tin of sardines. A German soldiers shouted his disbelief that Tommy possessed any such delicacy. Thereupon an empty sardine tin on the point of a bayonet appeared above the British trench parapet in proof of Tommy's statement.

"That's a sardine tin," yelled a Hun, derisively, "but there is no sardine in it, mein friend!"

A few minutes passed, then a tin of sardines, unopened and temptingly whole and sound, was thrown from the English trench toward the trench of the enemy. It fell short. Over his parapet vaulted a big German, who dashed at the tin with outstretched hand. As his fingers were closing over the prize it jumped from his grasp. Again he stooped and reached for it. Again it leaped away. Tommy had attached a thin but stout line to his sardine tin, willing to prove his assertion, but no idea of losing his luncheon.

Two or three times the big Saxon grabbed wildly at the elusive prize, amid the shouts and laughter of the men of both armies, who cheered in unison as Hans, convinced at last of the futility of further effort, retired in confusion to his trench.—Youth's Companion.

**Some Peculiar Dreams.**

Louis Stevenson has written of his nightmare tortures in childhood—in later life a dream formed the basis of "Dr. Jekyl and Mr. Hyde." H. Rider Haggard considered the night's experience, in which he found himself in a terrible life-and-death struggle involving his old dog, Bob, worthy of a detailed letter to the London Times. The awful dream occurred on a July 9. Next day the dog was missing. On July 14 the body of old Bob was found floating in the stream a mile and a quarter from the house. Physicians said the animal had been killed by a train.

# S. SOLDIERS REACH NEW YORK

Four Thousand Yanks Come Back Home on the Steamship Mauretania.

## LINER ENTERS QUARANTINE

Steamer Reached Its Pier Monday—Lateness of the Ship's Arrival Spoiled Great Reception Planned by Relatives of Boys.

New York, Dec. 3.—The British steamship Mauretania, which is returning to the United States the first large body of American overseas troops, was reported by wireless through the naval communication service.

The ship reached quarantine at 7 p. m. Sunday and docked Monday.

The bulk of the returning soldiers are men from the airplane training camps in England, but there are also several men from the American construction and radio units and about 800 civilian passengers aboard.

The lateness of the Mauretania's arrival spoiled a great reception that had been arranged for the returning troops. Seldom has the harbor on such a brisk day been so alive with craft, for motorboats, tugs and harbor and fishing boats were out in great numbers, filled with those anxiously waiting to greet the first American troops to return as a result of the collapse of Germany.

The larger craft went out of the harbor and drifted about Ambrose Channel lightship, in order to be the first to signal their greetings, while on shore many watched from wind-swept vantage points to have a first glimpse of the Mauretania heading up through the Narrows.

The Mauretania left Liverpool Monday, November 25.

Three other transports will arrive early in the week. They are the Lapland, the Minnekahda and the Orca, all from Liverpool. With the Mauretania contingent they will bring the number of returning forces up to 10,-995. This is about half the number [illegible] were training in England when [illegible]mistice was signed.

Hundreds of requests for passes to the pier where the Mauretania docked were received from relatives. These were not granted, however, as it was decided for the safety of the public the men be sent immediately to Camp Mills and other camps about New York, to wait there until such quarantine regulations as are deemed advisable are carried out.

This, however, did not prevent hundreds of relatives from coming to New York to shout a welcome to their boys and wait until they are mustered out of the national service after passing a final physical examination.

The units on the Mauretania are:

| Aero squad. | Officers. | Men. | Aero squad. | Officers. | Men. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 90th | 2 | 132 | 321st | 3 | 137 |
| 17th | 2 | 118 | 216th | 3 | 191 |
| 9th | 3 | 125 | 325th | 3 | 110 |
| 7th | 2 | 169 | 319th | 3 | 131 |
| 7th | 3 | 150 | 331st | 2 | 118 |
| 5th | 2 | 127 | 188th | 2 | 139 |
| 6th | 4 | 176 | 166th | 3 | 152 |
| 7th | 3 | 145 | 317th | 2 | 143 |
| 5th | 5 | 143 | 333d | 3 | 137 |
| 5th | 2 | 173 | 228th | 3 | 136 |
| 5th | 3 | 138 | 339th | 4 | 124 |
| 9th | 2 | 166 | | | |

Fifth construction company, air service, 3 officers, 222 men.

Radio detachment, 1 officer, 45 men.

Casuals, 76 officers, 1 man.

Casuals, sick and wounded, 8 officers, 107 men.

Casuals, 1 officer, 4 men.

Medical detachment, 9 officers, 18 men.

Total, 165 officers, 3,834 men.

## ...N EXTRADITE EX-KAISER

...ls Law Expert Says That Common Sense Will Solve the Problem.

...ris, Nov. 29.—William Hohenzollern can be extradited, in the opinion of Professor Barthelemy of the Paris faculty, who explains that his ...ing principle is that when there ...n apparent conflict between law ...common sense the solution is al... found by following the latter.

## ...O BRITISH FLYERS DIE

Casualties for Last Six Months of the War Announced In London.

...don, Dec. 2.—Casualties in the air forces from April, when the ... were amalgamated, to November ... were as follows: Killed, 2,680; ...ed, missing and prisoners, 4,909, ...ing to an official statement by ministry.

## ...rn Card on Mail for A. E. F.

...ington, Dec. 3.—Under instructions issued by Postmaster General Burleson no letter mail will be ...pted for delivery to members of ...erican expeditionary forces ... return address on envelope.

## ...ilson Insult Suit Ended.

...holm, Dec. 3.—The suit initiated the American legation against ...Stenbladet of this city, in which ...charged that the newspaper ...ulted President Wilson, has ...missed on technical grounds.

G. I. CHRISTIE



© HARRIS & EWING

G. I. Christie of Indiana, recently nominated assistant secretary of agriculture, is expected to play an important part in reconstruction activities in the United States. Since last April he has been assisting the department in organizing and developing its farm labor activities. He has been superintendent of agricultural extension work in Indiana since 1906.

## WILL GUARD WILSON

U. S. DESTROYERS AND "SUBS" LEAVE QUEENSTOWN.

War Vessels Will Meet President's Ship at Sea—Portuguese Peace Envoys Arrive.

London, Dec. 2.—Two American destroyers and six submarine chasers have left Queenstown to meet President Wilson's ship at sea, according to information received here. Later a fleet of Italian, French, British and American ships will put to sea to meet the American president in mid-ocean and escort his ship to a French port.

Paris, Dec. 2.—The Portuguese peace delegation is the first to arrive on the ground for the conference.

Other allied diplomats will begin arriving here next week.

The personnel of the French delegation will be made known upon the return of Premier Clemenceau from London.

The preliminaries will be settled at a series of conferences next week and the real parley probably will be under way by Christmas.

None of the representatives of the associated powers is taking extensive reservations at Versailles, which is proof that the most important part of the work will be done at the French foreign office.

There will be only formal ratification of the various official steps at Versailles, although Premier Lloyd George and a few others may continue to reside there instead of in Paris.

## MANY MILLIONS DIE IN WAR

Loss of Men Rises to Over 10,330,000 —United States Total Is 236,117.

London, Dec. 2.—Austria-Hungary lost 4,000,000 killed and wounded during the war, according to an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Copenhagen. Eight hundred thousand men were killed, including 17,000 officers. The German losses were placed at 6,330,-000 by the socialist Vorwaerts of Berlin, on November 20.

Washington, Dec. 2. — American casualties have been announced officially as totaling 236,117. Of this number 36,154 were killed and died from wounds. Slightly more than 17,-000 deaths were from disease or causes not classified.

## FOUR YANKS QUELL MOB

American Troops Cross Frontier Into Prussia Behind German Rear Guards Sunday Morning.

With the American Army of Occupation, Dec. 2.—American troops crossed the frontier into Prussia at daylight Sunday, behind the German rear guards. Treves is the most important city thus far occupied.

Four American soldiers dispersed a mob of thousands at Esch after it had wrecked 28 shops in revenge for the overcharging of Americans. Most of these establishments were conducted by Germans. The loss is estimated between 4,000,000 and 7,000,000 francs.

### Bar on Platinum Jewelry Lifted.

Chicago, Dec. 3.—The government bar on platinum jewelry has been lifted. Platinum has been restored to its pre-war basis for all jewelry purposes. Jewelers have been given permission to use platinum again.

### Wounded Yanks Reach U. S.

Newport News, Va., Dec. 3.—The transport Finland arrived here, bringing a number of wounded from the American expeditionary forces. Among other passengers were consular agents and Red Cross nurses.

# ENTIRE RAINBOW DIVISION CITED

General Order Issued by Gen. Summerall at Headquarters in France.

## NOTES DASH AND COURAGE

Declares Conduct of Americans Reflects Honor Upon the Division, the Army and the States From Which Regiments Came.

Washington, Dec. 2.—The Forty-second division (the Rainbow) of the American expeditionary forces in France has been cited by Maj. Gen. Charles P. Summerall, commanding the Fifth army corps, for the service rendered and the bravery displayed by its personnel. The general order, issued by General Summerall at the headquarters of the corps in France, has reached here.

Expressing appreciation to the Forty-second division upon the termination of its services with the Fifth army corps, General Summerall particularly commends the Eighty-fourth infantry brigade and Sixty-seventh field artillery brigade units of the division.

The Eighty-fourth brigade is under the command of Brig. Gen. Douglas McArthur, who on numerous occasions has been cited for bravery and dash on the western front. General McArthur has been presented with the French Croix de Guerre, and on his American service cross wears two palm leaves.

"This brigade," reads the general order, "has manifested the highest soldierly qualities and has rendered service of the greatest value during the present operations. With a dash, courage and fighting worthy of the best traditions of the American army, the brigade carried by assault the strongly fortified Hill 288 on the Kreimhild Stellung line and unceasingly pressed its advantage until it had captured the Tuilerie farm and the Bois de Catillon, thus placing itself at least a kilometer beyond the enemy's strong line of resistance.

"During this advance the enemy fought with unusual determination, with a first-class division, and in many cases resorted to hand-to-hand fighting when our troops approached his rear. The conduct of this brigade has reflected honor upon the division, the army and the states from which the regiments came."

Of the Seventy-seventh brigade the general order says:

"This brigade has remained continuously in action since the entrance of the division into line and by self-sacrificing devotion to duty and high skill of its officers and men it has contributed greatly to the success of all operations."

## "LETTERS-FROM-HOME" WEEK

War Department Commission Wants Soldiers' Kin to Help Maintain Morale of Army.

New York, Dec. 3.—The week of December 15 has been designated by the war department commission on training camp activities as a time for special letters to be written by mothers, fathers, sisters, wives and sweethearts of the men now overseas. The week has been called "Letters-From-Home" week, and the purpose is to apply the "home touch" to a broad-gauged military program for maintaining the morale of the men who find themselves idle after weeks of strenuous fighting. The war department hopes, through these letters, to keep the men contented, "straight," and ambitious to live up to the high ideals of American manhood.

A model letter such as the government wants the mothers and fathers especially to write has been prepared by the war department. This, with letters from Secretary of War Baker and Raymond B. Fosdick, chairman of the commission, indorsing the plan, has been mailed to newspapers throughout the country. The letter particularly asks that the men overseas direct their attention to wholesome recreation and activities, instead of to the unwholesome influences that might result from the enforced period of idleness wherever large bodies of troops are awaiting orders to return home.

## SAVES MOONEY FROM HANGING

Governor Stephens of California Commutes His Sentence to Life Imprisonment.

Sacramento, Cal., Nov. 30.—Governor Stephens has commuted to life imprisonment the sentence to death of Thomas J. Mooney, who was to die on December 13.

### Berlin Press Condemns Eisner.

Berlin, Dec. 2.—"Kurt Eisner is beginning to become a tremendous danger to Germany," says the Lokal Anzeiger in commenting upon the Bavarian premier's action in breaking off relations with the Berlin foreign office.

### Canada's War Cost Heavy.

Ottawa, Dec. 2.—The war has cost Canada well over a billion dollars up to date. This comprises accounts which have actually passed through the finance department. It does not include recent overseas expenditures.

ROY A. WEAGANT



© International Film Service

Roy A. Weagant, chief engineer of the Marconi wireless plants throughout the United States. He is the inventor of a device that eliminates the "static." This invention has been used by the United States and allied navies throughout the world war. When equipped with the Weagant invention the receiving antennae need only be stretched a few feet from the ground.

## GERMANY MUST PAY

KAISER SHOULD BE MADE EXAMPLE, SAYS LLOYD GEORGE.

Enemy Will Have to Settle to Limit of Her Campacity for Devastation of War.

London, Dec. 2.—Germany must pay a war indemnity up to her capacity, Premier Lloyd George announced in an address at Newcastle-on-Tyne. At the same time Mr. Lloyd George declared there would be a "sternly just peace."

As to indemnities, the prime minister said: "The principle always has been that the loser must pay. That is the principle we should now proceed upon regarding Germany. She must pay the cost up to her capacity."

The premier indicated that he favors punishment for the kaiser when he said:

"We should so act now that men in the future, when they are tempted to follow the example of the German rulers, would know what is awaiting them in the end."

When the premier referred to the "responsibility for the war," he was interrupted by cries of, "The kaiser, the kaiser," and when he referred to the violations of international law there were shouts of, "Hang the kaiser! Shoot him!" followed by cheers.

Mr. Lloyd George continued: "Is nobody to be punished for the crimes of the war? I mean to see that the men who mistreated our prisoners shall be made responsible. But I do not want when the war is over to pursue any policy of vengeance."

The premier declared that the German submarine pirates must receive punishment for their crimes, adding: "As to the culpability of the authors of the war, we mean to make an investigation, and it will be conducted in a manner perfectly fair, but stern. It will go to the final reckoning, too.

"Whoever devastated the lands of another ought to be responsible. If none is made responsible for the war which has taken the lives of millions, there is one justice for the poor and wretched criminal and another for kings and emperors."

"In every court of justice in the world," Mr. Lloyd George went on, "the party that has lost bears the cost of the litigation. This is equally true between nations. Even Germany, when she defeated France, established that principle. There is no doubt that the principle is a right one. Proceeding upon this principle Germany must pay the cost of the war to the limit of her capacity, and I must now utter warning that we have to consider the question of her capacity."

## GREAT THRONGS IN PARIS

French Capital Is Already Overcrowded—Practically Out of Question to Get Rooms.

Paris, Nov. 30.—Paris is already badly overcrowded and indications are that the convening of the peace conference will see conditions unequaled in any other city. It will be practically out of the question to get rooms in any of the hotels.

### Ask Wilson to Free Ireland.

New York, Dec. 2.—Mgr. Joseph F. Mooney, administrator of the archdiocese of New York, announced that 1,021 Catholic priests of the archdiocese have joined in a petition urging President Wilson to work at the coming peace congress for extension of the principle of self determination to Ireland as well as to other small nations.

### Proclaim Lithuanian Republic.

Amsterdam, Dec. 3.—The republic of Lithuania has been proclaimed at Riga in the presence of the national council and great numbers of the population, the Rhenish Westphalian Gazette of Essen states.

### Five Persons Killed

Chicago, Dec. 2. — Five persons were killed when an automobile in which they were riding was struck by a freight train on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad at the Sixteenth street crossing in Chicago Heights.





**Back Feel Achy After Grip?**

COLDS and influenza leave thousands with weak kidneys and aching backs. The kidneys have to do most of the work of fighting off a cold or a contagious disease. They weaken—slow up. Then you feel dull and draggy, irritable or nervous, and have headaches, dizzy spells, lame back, backache, sore joints and irregular kidney action. Give the kidneys quick help and avoid serious kidney troubles. *Doan's Kidney Pills* are always in unusual demand after grip epidemics as so many people have learned their reliability. *Doan's* are used the world over. They are recommended by your own friends and neighbors.

**Personal Reports of Real Cases**

AN ILLINOIS CASE.

Mrs. J. R. Pittsqn, 902 Chestnut St., Monticello, Ill., says: "I had such a bad attack of kidney complaint I had to give up entirely and for a week I was almost helpless. I had terrible pains in my back and was lame and sore all over. I had cold chills and had flashes and my hands and fingers became cramped with rheumatic pains. I used Doan's Kidney Pills and when I had finished five boxes I was entirely free from the pain and other suffering and felt like a different woman."

AN IOWA CASE.

C. B. Weston, justice of the peace, Traer St., Greene, Iowa, says: "I have used Doan's Kidney Pills off and on for attacks of kidney complaint. When I take cold it settles on my kidneys and brings on the attacks. Mornings I have a lameness in the small of my back and the kidney secretions are unnatural and irregular in passage. I always use Doan's Kidney Pills at these times and receive prompt relief."

**DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS**

60c a Box at All Stores. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N.Y. Mfg. Chem.


### Higher Freight Rates.

"Say, pa," came the voice with the rising inflection, rising for the fiftieth time.

"Well, son?" answered pa's voice.

"Do they have sulphur and brimstone in heaven?"

"I guess not; those commodities are supposed to exist at the other place."

"Gosh, they have to ship it a long way, don't they, pa?"

"What are you talking about, my boy?"

"Well, I heard you say that matches are made in heaven."


### Dandruff and Itching.

To restore dry, falling hair and get rid of dandruff, rub Cuticura Ointment into scalp. Next morning shampoo with Cuticura Soap and hot water. For free samples address, "Cuticura, Dept. X, Boston." At druggists and by mail. Soap 25, Ointment 25 and 50.—Adv.


### Starting Something.

A prominent broker of Indianapolis was attempting to correct his child by giving him a "licking," when he was astonished by his small son striking back at him. The father asked the boy what he meant by hitting his father, when the boy replied:

"Well, you started it, didn't you?"—Indianapolis News.

Never judge the cook in the kitchen by the cook book in the library.

### Wanted to See It, Too.

Mary had been teasing her mother to let her take dancing lessons, for she had a great desire to learn to dance.

Her mother answered: "Mary, I am not willing that you should learn to dance."

Mary asked why and her mother exclaimed: "Simply because I see the follow of it."

Mary said quickly: "Well, don't you suppose that I want to see the folly of it, too?"—Seattle Times.

The man who gives your hand a cordial shake either has a full heart or an empty purse.


Don't wait until your cold develops Spanish Influenza or pneumonia. Kill it quick.

HILL'S CASCARA BROMIDE QUININE

Standard cold remedy for 20 years—in tablet form—safe, sure, no opiates—breaks up a cold in 24 hours—relieves grip in 3 days. Money back if it fails. The genuine box has a Red top with Mr. Hill's picture. At All Drug Stores.

**Many School Children are Sickly.**



TRADE MARK

**MOTHER GRAY'S SWEET POWDERS FOR CHILDREN**

Pleasant to take and give satisfaction. A certain Relief for Feverishness, Constipation, Headache, Teething and Stomach Disorders and remove Worms. They tend to break up a cold in 24 hours, act on the Stomach, Liver and Bowels and tend to correct intestinal disorders. Over 10,000 testimonials of relief.

Read a few extracts from the hundreds of unsolicited letters we receive every year, the originals of which are on file in our offices:

"I think MOTHER GRAY'S SWEET POWDERS FOR CHILDREN are grand. They were recommended to my sister by a doctor. I am giving them to my little three year old girl who was very puny, and she is picking up wonderfully."

"I received a sample of MOTHER GRAY'S SWEET POWDERS FOR CHILDREN some time ago. I tried them for both my babies and found them to be a great cure for worms. The babies like to take them and cry for more."

"I am using MOTHER GRAY'S SWEET POWDERS as directed, and have no trouble in giving them to the children as they are much nicer to take than oils or syrups. I will always keep them on hand."

"We have used MOTHER GRAY'S SWEET POWDERS FOR CHILDREN at different times for past nine years, and always found them a perfect children's medicine and very satisfactory in every case."

"I think MOTHER GRAY'S SWEET POWDERS FOR CHILDREN are the best thing I have ever used, and my little boy has not had a sick spell since I have been giving him the Powders."

*Used by Mothers for over thirty years.*

Do Not Accept Any Substitute for MOTHER GRAY'S SWEET POWDERS.


### She Woke Up.

She—"Dear, I saw a Paris hat yesterday that was a dream." He—"That's all right. I set the alarm clock."

It takes a lot of switching to get some boys on the right track.


**Bronchial Troubles**

Soothe the irritation and you relieve the distress. Do both quickly and effectively by using promptly a dependable remedy—

**PISO'S**

# RURAL NEWS

## LAKE VILLA

F. R. Sherwood spent Friday and Saturday in Chicago.

Lyle Miller of the Soo Line spent Thanksgiving with his parents here.

Mrs. Amos Hussey entertained several ladies at coffee last Friday afternoon.

The Ladies Aid society met this week Wednesday with Mrs. Manzer and enjoyed a picnic dinner.

Mr. Watson, Mrs. Richards and Miss Belle spent Sunday at the Chas. Richards home at Antioch.

Mr. Dawson and family spent from Wednesday to Sunday with Mr. Rowling and the Shepardson family.

Mrs. James Kerr started last Friday for a visit with her brother J. J. Pettijohn and family at Washington, D. C.

Mrs. James Kerr attended the Missionary Tea at the home of the Misses McDougal and Mrs. Clark last Tuesday.

Victor Moore, who lived near Ivanhoe and who was injured by a fall some time ago, was brought here for burial last Wednesday in the family lot beside her parents and brother.

Harry Miller who went to Chicago two weeks ago was operated on for an abscess last week Monday and is improving as well as could be expected and will soon be at his home again.

Last Friday evening sixty or more friends of the pastor and family gathered at the church basement, then sent for him to perform a marriage ceremony (?) The gathering which was a complete surprise was in the nature of a donation party and all thoroughly enjoyed the entertainment provided by Mrs. F. M. Hamlin and social conversation. Light refreshments were served.

Mrs. Ella Curl was born in New York May 18, 1855, and died at her home here Nov. 27, 1918, leaving her husband and one daughter who lives in Chicago. She was married to Henry Curl in 1877, and a good portion of their married life has been spent here. For some time she has been quite ill but two or three weeks before her death she was in Chicago to consult a specialist who gave her no encouragement. The funeral was held at the church here last Friday afternoon with burial in Angola cemetery.

## MILLBURN

Miss Jessie Cannon and Mr. and Mrs. Harmer spent Thanksgiving with the home folks.

Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Minto entertained Mrs. Minto's parents from Union Grove, Thursday.

A party from Chicago moving on the Achen farm by auto was stalled south of Millburn Saturday night.

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Denman and babe of Libertyville spent Thanksgiving with the former's parents.

W. B. Stewart and wife will leave this week for St. Petersburg, Florida, where they will spend the winter.

The Ladies Aid society will have their regular monthly meeting Dec. 12, at the church. Dinner will be served.

On account of the stormy weather the Thanksgiving song service was postponed and will be held some time later.

The greater part of this vicinity helped at the fire at Frank Kennedy's last Wednesday. Frank was hunting in northern Wisconsin and returned home Thursday.




P. B. JOHNSON
General Auctioneer
Has the best judgment of values and gets the highest prices. Farm sales a specialty. For dates, call this office, or Phone 111-M
Zion City, Ill.


## TREVOR

Listen for wedding bells.

Mr. and Mrs. Mickle autoed to Kenosha Wednesday.

Mrs. Knudson spent Friday with her sister in Kenosha.

Mrs. Forrest has suffered the second stroke of paralysis.

Charles Oetting was a Chicago visitor the first of the week.

Geo. Higgins and wife were Kenosha shoppers Wednesday.

Milton Patrick called on his brother Byron in Racine Tuesday.

Mrs. Wm. Evans had dental work done in Antioch Wednesday.

Walter Randall and Miss Mary Truman were Kenosha visitors Monday.

Albert Higgins and wife spent last Sunday at the Geo. Higgins home.

Mr. and Mrs. Ira Brown and daughter Helen autoed to Kenosha Monday.

Theodore Mathews who has a position in Kenosha spent the week-end with his parents.

Mr. and Mrs. Baethke autoed to Kenosha Friday. Mrs. Baethke remained for a visit with her son Walter.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Curtis and daughter of Kenosha spent Thanksgiving with their sister, Mrs. Hattie Curtis.

Mrs. Henry Lubeno and granddaughter Ruth Barber spent the week-end with Mrs. Claude Dixon at Silverlake.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Edgar and daughter Edith of Antioch were Sunday visitors at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Smith.

A sister and husband of Mrs. Forrest returned to their home in Chicago on Thursday after a few days stay at the Forrest home.

Miss Daisy Mickle has accepted a position as stenographer with a firm in Kenosha during her forced vacation on account of the many cases of flu.

Friends have received word from Rev. R. C. Stewart, a former pastor of Liberty church who now is pastor of a large church in New York, that he will leave with his wife and the children for New Zealand the former home of Mrs. Stewart. They will sail from San Francisco on the seventh of December.

We have the Farmer's line telephone Telephone your Drug Store wants and let us send them parcel post. King,s Drug Store.

## AUCTION SALES

The undersigned will sell at public auction on the Dell Ames farm situated 2½ miles east of Lake Villa, on the State Road, on

Wednesday, Dec. 11

Commencing at 1 o'clock sharp, the following property towit:

12 head of live stock—bay mare, 8 years old, weight 1200; 6 cows, milkers and springers; 5 yearling heifers, 100 shocks of corn, straw stack, 5 tons of hay, 100 bu of oats, 75 bu barley, milk cans, turkeys, chickens and geese, sulkey plow, walking cultivator, set drags, grain binder, Deering corn binder, ridiug cultivator, wagon and hay rack, Deering hay rake, Deering mower, 1-horse sleigh, set bob sleighs, new corn sheller, 2 240-egg Cypher incubators, 20-bbl water tank, 6-ft cross cut saw, 2 lawn mowers, John Deere walking cultivator and other articles too numerous to mention.

Usual terms.

J. A. Strang, Prop.
Geo. Vogel, Auctioneer.

### World's Hottest Places.

The Sahara desert, between parallels 10 and 0, is considered to be the hottest place in the world, but Hyperabad, in Sid desert in India, is even hotter. In summer months it is said the temperature there often rises above 125 degrees in the shade.

### Jackson's Masonic Record Lost.

General Jackson was a noted Mason of the War of 1812, and it is claimed that he received his Masonry in an army lodge. As a matter of fact, no absolute record has ever been found of when and where Andrew Jackson was made a Mason. He afterward became grand master of the Grand Lodge of Tennessee. It is believed that the records of a lodge in Tennessee which were burned years ago would show it.


A Cigar of Merit

"EL RECTOR"

CLEAR HAVANA CIGAR

Factory 2201-2203 W. 12th St., Chicago, Ill. PHIL. C. NIEMAN, Maker
Phone Canal 4478
OFFICE, 1204 S. LEAVITT ST


## WILMOT

John Hasselman came out from Kenosha for Thanksgiving.

James Carey and wife were guests of Miss M. Dugan Thanksgiving.

Rev. and Mrs. Jedele and children were guests of Mr and Mrs. Winke on Sunday.

O. Mathews and family of Antioch spent Thursday with Mr. and Mrs. H. Boulden.

Walter Winn and family, of Richmond were Sunday guests at the Hegeman home.

Grace Carey returned Monday from a visit with her sister, Mrs. Dobyns in Waukegan.

Mr. and Mrs. George Dowell entertained Fred Runyard and family for dinner Thursday.

Mrs. Harry Spear expects to be able to leave the Burlington hospital this week and return to her home at Sharon, Wis.

The U. F. H. School remained in session Saturday, the teachers having decided to make up two of the weeks lost during the influenza epidemic in that manner.

Mrs. W. Peterson and daughter spent the latter part of the week as the guest of her sister, Mrs Reynolds. Sunday the two families motored to Kenosha.

Private Clarence Holtdorf, France, wrote his mother Mrs. A. Holtdorf, recently that a bullet passed through his helmet and grazed his forehead, but fortunately did not injure him.

August Panknin has bought a farm at Lake Bluff and wil move his family there in March. Herman Hasselman has rented the Gardiner farm and will take possession when Mr. Panknin leaves.

Sgt. Roland Hegeman on the closing of the school in which he was an instructor at Camp Hancock, Georgia, was transferred to the Ordinance band, in which he will play solo alto. He expects to be home on furlough at Christmas.

Leland Merril, James Duffy, George Panknin, Dwain Dowell motored to Kenosha Wednesday night, where Leland, James and Dwain enlisted in the National Guards for a term of three years. They will be subject for call in the United States. They returned this week for their uniforms. Frank Mattern accompanied them and remained over for a visit in Kenosha.

W. W. Winchell celebrated his 90th birthday anniversary, Sunday, Nov. 24, with a reunion of the immediate members of the family. A great many of his friends called in the afternoon to extend their congratulations and best wishes. Mr. and Mrs. H. Patrick and Will Kruckman and family motored from Burlington to be present for the occasion.

Father Brasley of Bristol, Clarence Ethier and Mr. Hoffman of the Great Lakes were entertained at Walter Carey's Thanksgiving. While going to the depot at Fox River Thursday night, Mr. Ethier who was driving the car, in passing a rig drove too near the edge of the turnpike and the bank gave way ditching the car. Only his presence of mind in pulling straight into the ditch and the fact that he had been driving about ten miles an hour saved the car from completely overturning

Vera Hegeman received a letter from Private Leland Hegeman, France, written the day following the armistice, the first to arrive in Wilmot. He is within thirty miles of the American hospital at Verdun in which Lieutenant Earle Darby has been since wounded, and is going to try and see him. Lieut. Darby was shot by a sniper in the neck but Lieut. Darby's Captain got the sniper. In falling after he was shot Lieut. Darby cut his hand on the barb wire entanglements and a bad infection set in, which was really worse than the gun shot wound. Sergeant George O'Malley is also stationed with Private Hegeman and they are able to be together a great deal.

John Moran, oldest son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Moran of this place was united in marriage to Virginia Catherine Hayes of Pierre, South Dakota, at 8:30 Thanksgiving morning by Father Mallard. A dainty wedding breakfast was served at the home of Mrs. Wallace, the bride's sister. The happy couple left that afternoon for their honeymoon and after Jan. 1st, they will be at home in Mankato, Minn. Mr. Moran's appointment to the Mankato-Mail Pierre run came as a wedding present on the eve of his marriage, from the Superintendents Office in St. Paul. The many friends of John extend best wishes and congratulations. He has always been very highly esteemed by his acquaintances in this community and will be well remembered by studeuts of the U. F. H. school of which he is a graduate.

### Meanness Hard to Overcome.

Some men's meanness consists of their stinginess with their means. When they give up their meanness they will be willing to give up more of their means. Such men, however, are pretty hard to convert.

# SUGAR SHOWED OUR BACKBONE

## American Willingness to Give Up Luxury Demonstrated Nation's War Conscience.

## STAND WITH THE ALLIES.

### By Reducing Consumption People of the United States Averted a Famine at Home in Spite of Low Supplies.

The fact that the people of the United States were able to reduce by more than one-half million tons their July, August, September and October consumption of sugar proves conclusively that their war conscience was thoroughly awakened and that the country as a whole stood ready to follow the injunctions of the Government.

Our normal consumption of sugar in the four-month period beginning with July has been 400,000 tons per month, a total of 1,600,000 for the quarter year.

In July, when our sugar stringency began to reach its height, consumption was reduced to 260,000 tons. In August only 325,000 tons went into distribution and in September only 279,000 tons. In October the distribution fell to 230,000 tons.

If the general public had failed to observe the injunctions of the Food Administration this country would have been in the throes of a sugar famine before the end of August. Our visible supplies were so low as to bring great anxiety to those familiar with the sugar situation. They feared that it would be absolutely impossible to reduce consumption to a point where sugar would no longer be a mere luxury in the American diet.

Few accomplishments of the Food Administration will stand forth so predominantly as this reduced consumption of sugar. By it we have been able to bridge over the period of stringency until the new beet and Louisiana cane sugar crops were in sight.

Now the nation is in a position so that if we choose we may return to our normal home use of sugar, and Europe, with the release of ships to go far afield, can maintain its recent restricted rations. If, however, those nations are to increase their use of sugar very considerably it must be by our continued sharing with them through limiting our own consumption.

### AMERICAN SPIRIT RELIED ON TO WIN.

In the light of succeeding events it is interesting to recall the confidence with which the United States Food Administrator viewed the gloomy outlook in July of 1917, when this country had been in the war for less than four months and the Germans were steadily sending the western front nearer and nearer to Paris.

"Even though the situation in Europe may be gloomy today," he declared in a public statement, "no American who has knowledge of the results already obtained in every direction need have one atom of fear that democracy will not defend itself in these United States."

### LOYALTY IN LITTLE THINGS LAST PROOF OF PATRIOTISM

Americans without murmuring cut their sugar allowance from four pounds a month to three and then as long as need be to two pounds for loyalty's sake.

### Food Will Win the World.

America earned the gratitude of allied nations during war by sharing food. America under peace may win the world's good will by saving to share.




### DEMOCRACY VS. AUTOCRACY.

"There is no royal road to food conservation. We can only accomplish this by the voluntary action of our whole people, each element in proportion to its needs. It is a matter of equality of burden."

The truth of this statement, made by the United States Food Administrator soon after we entered the war, has been borne out by the history of our exports. Autocratic food control in the lands of our enemies has broken down, while democratic food sharing has maintained the health and strength of this country and of the Allies.

# SHE KEPT THEM ON THE JOB




# PROVED SPIRIT OF DEMOCRACY

## Voluntary Basis of Food Saving Showed Heart of America Beat True for Freedom.

To the voluntary service and sacrifice of the American people must be attributed the continued health, strength and morale of the Allied armies and the civil populace.

Upon this spirit of service and sacrifice will depend Europe's fate in the months to come. In the past year we have carried out an export program, the magnitude of which is almost beyond comprehension. But with the new demands that have come, with the liberation of nations freed from German oppression, our exports must be almost doubled. Instead of 11,820,000 tons, we must ship twenty million tons of food to Europe in the coming year—as much as can be pushed through our ports.

If the Allies had not been fed by America, it would have been impossible for them to maintain their defense against Germany.

Meeting this world need on a purely voluntary basis, the American people have conclusively proved that democracy is a success and that in time of need it will rise to its own defense.

If there were no other accomplishment to its credit the very fact that it has shown the strength of democracy has in itself more than justified the existence of the Food Administration in the eyes of the world.

Less than four months after the United States declared war the United States Food Administrator expressed his determination to meet America's food problem on a basis of voluntary action and reiterated his confidence that awakened democracy would prove irresistible.

"Many thinking Americans," said Mr. Hoover, "and the whole world have been watching anxiously the last four months in the fear that democratic America could not organize to meet autocratic Germany. Germany has been confident that it could not be done. Contrary proof is immediately at our door, and our people have already demonstrated their ability to mobilize, organize, endure and prepare voluntarily and efficiently in many directions and upon the mere word of inspiration aside from the remarkable assemblage of our Army and finances."

The history of the Food Administration has clearly shown that the trust of those who put their faith in democracy has not been misplaced.


be proud to be a Food Saver


# SAVE 16,000,000 BUSHELS OF WHEAT THAT FORMERLY WAS LOST IN THRESHING

### Farmers, Urged by Food Administration, Provide Seven Extra Loaves of Bread for Every American.

By adopting cleaner threshing methods and by literally combing harvest fields to gather grain formerly wasted, threshermen and farmers of the United States this year saved fully 16,000,000 bushels of wheat, estimated as equivalent to about seven one-pound loaves of bread for every person in the country. This result, accompanied by corresponding savings of barley, oats, rye and other grains, is shown by reports from 33 grain states to the U. S. Food Administration. Other states, although not prepared to furnish definite figures of conservation in the grain fields, report greatly reduced harvest losses.

This rural food saving achievement, accomplished in scarcely six months' time, was in direct response to requests by the Food Administration, which asked farmers and threshermen to reduce harvest losses from about 3¼ per cent.—the estimated average in normal times—to the lowest possible minimum. Country grain saving committees carried into every grain growing community the special recommendations for accomplishing the results desired.

In numerous instances drive racks with leaky bottoms were sent from the fields to repair the equipment and frequently bad ordered threshing machines were stopped because of waste was removed. In proportion to the number of farms engaged in gathering the nation's crop, cases of compulsion were comparatively rare. The Food Administration freely attributes the success of the grain threshing campaign to patriotic service by farmers, threshermen and their crews. Many thousand grain growers of the United States saved many millions of dollars' worth of grain as a result of the grain saving campaign.

### NO ONE SUFFERED.

The marvel of our voluntary food saving, now that we are counting results," is that no one has really suffered any hardship. Yet we all are better in health and better satisfied with ourselves because of our friendly self-denial.

Food control in America kept the price of breadstuffs steady, prevented vicious speculation and thereby preserved tranquillity at home.

In no other nation has there been a sense of voluntary self-denial in America—that wave of abstinence from wheat.

Find more wheat than we use, pork, it came; save sugar, it came. So Americans answered the call of German starvation.

Good will rules where fear governed the old world. By sharing food America fed the whole world kin.

Food control made up for the shortage, kept the wheels turning, gave the nation's workers exercise.

Starvation by the sword fed all the world; food saving in America answered.

Food conservation has been the triumph of co-operation to the nation.